

IESV
CHRISTO



THE
LATINE
GRAMMAR OF

P. RAMVS:

*Translated into
English.*

¶ Seene and allowed.



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THE FIRST

Booke of P. Ramus

his Grammer.

C A P. I.

Of Letters.



Rammar is the art to
 speak well: the Latine
 Grammar teacheth to
 speak Latine wel, the
 Greeke Grammar to
 speake Greeke well,
 the Hebꝛue Grammar
 to speak Hebꝛue well:
 Ther are two parts of
 Grammar; *Etymologie*, and *Sintaxe*. *Etymolo-*
gie, is the first part of Grammar, which declareth
 y^e properties of words set alone one by one, with-
 out anye other joyned thereto. A word is a note
 whereby a thing is called. It is made of a sylla-
 ble.

ble. A syllable is a full or perfect sound in a word: as for example, Dos, Hos: so likewise in dominus there are three syllables, do-mi-nus. A syllable is made of a Letter. A letter is a sound in a syllable which can not be devided: whose prosodie or pronuntiatiō is perceived by the power: the Orthographie or right writing, by the forme thereof. A letter is either a vowel, or a consonant. A vowel, is a letter which maketh a syllable by it selfe. It is either diducted or contracted. The diducted vowel, is pronounced with open mouth, the tongue being with-drawn to the palle: as a, e, i. A soundeth most full with wide opening of the mouth, the tongue bending backe from the teeth to the rooſe of the palle, like the last sound, in y Crows cry, as Georg: 1.

*Tunc cornix plenam pluuiā vocat improba voce,
Et sola in sicca secum ſpatiatur arena.*

E, and i, are pronounced with lesse opening of the mouth, the tongue beating against the palle of the under-teeth. e doth sound more fully with a meane opening of the mouth, the tongue being fastened in the middle of the palle, and upon the inner-most cheek-teeth: as in this example, *Aeneid*, 2.

Degeneremq, Neoptolemum narrare memento.

i Soundeth more straightly, as it were throghe the teeth, with a lesser opening of the mouth, the tongue touching the uttermost of the palle and the teeth next to the inner cheek-teeth: as for example.

example. *Eclo*, 8.

Credimus? an qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?

The contracted vowel is made, the mouth being drawne together, and the tongue put down into the bottom of the mouth: as, o, u, y.

o Soundeth with a greater compasse, the tongue being drawen backe into the mouth: as for example, 2. *Aeneid*.

ultrō Aſiam magno Pelopeja ad mœnia bello.

V and y, are made with narrower compasse, the tongue being something more drawen backe: u, soundeth more basely with a meane compasse, the middest of the tongue being bowed downe. As for example. *Aeneid*. 5.

unum pro multis dabitur caput.

y Doth sound with a smaller sound upon the neather lip, with the least compasse, the inner-most part of the tongue being bowed downe: as u the liquid doth in quis and sanguis.

A consonant is a letter which maketh a sound onely with a vowel, and it is either a semi-vowel, or a mute.

A semi-vowel is that, which maketh a sound like the halfe sound of a vowel. A semi-vowel is either a liquid, or a firme. A liquid is pronounced with open lips, like to the first sort of vowels: whose sound is sometimes more flat, and, as it were, melteth in sounding: for which cause it is called a liquid. But this opening is here sharper, or more flat: more flat, as in es, er and el.

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Doth hisse againste the teeth with a great sound, the tongue beating againste the uttermost part of the palate: as for example.

*Formosum resonare doces Amarillida sylvas:
Sic capibus catulos similes, sic matribus hados.*

This hissing beeing stronger in some Greeke wordes, is written with the Greeke character, Zeta: as in Zopyrus, Zephyrus: which being in the midst of a Greeke word, when it is varied in Latin, is rather expessed by a double ss, as in this place of Plautus: Non Atticissat, sed Sicelissat, for atticizei, Sicelizei.

R and l are pronounced, the lippes being lesse opened.

r Doth hit with a meane sound, the tongue beating the inner palate, and trembling about the teeth: as for example.

Africa terribili tremitt horrida terra tumultu.

l Soundeth with the least sound, the tongue beating the rootes of the palate, yet more fully, in the end of a syllable, or beeing put after another consonant, and more gently, following it selfe. In the beginning it is meane: as for example.

Sibila lambebant linguis --- Also

--- ubi mollis amaranthus illum

Floribus & dulci aspirans completitur umbra.

The more flat opening is in m, and n.

m Doth humme within, the lippes being shut fast at the utter part of the mouth, more fully in

in the beginning of the worde, more obscurelye in the ende, and meanely in the midst: as for example,

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem,

n Doth ring in the lips and the nose, the tongue bending backe towarde the roole of the palate, more sharpe in the beginning and the ende, but more flat in the midst: as for example.

Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat,

And also Aeneid. 6.

Hic Phaedra Procrinque, locis, monstrumque, Eriphylen.

But as concerning the five liquids, which in time past did melt, onely two, to wit, r and l did afterward remaine.

A firme semi-vowell is pronounced, the lippes being drawne together, like unto the seconde sort of howells: and hath an immutable sounde, whereof it is called firme, as jod, van, ef.

jod doth make a whizzing sound with a larger compasse, in the utter part of the palate and the teeth: as,

jam pater Aeneas & jam Trojana juventus,

Vau and ef doe sound with a straight compasse.

v With a meane compasse, doth humme more baselye with the upper lippe: as in this example.

--- brevibusque vadis frustra, vocantem.

f Is blowne out more smoothly with the least compasse by the neather lip: as for example,

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Forſitan & Priami fuerant quæ fata requiris.

A *mute* is a conſonant, which alone doth onely mutter, as it were a certaine endeavour to pronounce: and it is either *open* or *ſhut*: *open* which doth mutter more ſoftly, the lips being opened, partly in the teeth, and partly in the pallate: in the teeth, as *te* and *de*.

t Doth ſound more ſtrongly, the tongue preſſing the upper-teeth: as for example.

O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti.

o Soundeth more ſoftly, the tongue affecting the nether teeth more ſtraightly, and the upper-teeth but a little: as,

Condebat donis opulentum & numine divæ.

Ce, Qu, and Ge, do mutter in the pallate.

c Doth ſound more ſtrongly, the tongue preſſing the utter pallate and the inner cheek-teeth: as for example,

Quo res cunq; cadunt, unum & commune periculum.

k Is altogether the ſame in ſound with *c*, & utterly unuſuall in Latine wordes.

q Doth follow *c* altogether with the ſame ſound, but is onely uſed before *n*, the melting vowel, when an other vowel followeth: as for example,

Nunc quo quanq; modo poſſis cognoscere, dicam.

g Soundeth more ſoftly, the tongue preſſing the middle of the pallate and the teeth next the inner cheek-teeth: as for example.

Agno-

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Agnovit longè genitum præſaga mali mens

In *Cnæus* and *Cajus*, *g* is pronounced for *c*. Here alſo there is a Greeke character in writing, called *Ix*, uſed for the two conſonantes *Cs*, or *Gs*, as in *crux* and *frux*, which may be perceived by the genitive caſe, *crucis* and *frugis*.

A *mute*, that is *ſhutte*, is that which doth mutter in the inner cheek, the lips being ſhut, as *Be* and *Pe*.

b Is more ſtraightly helde in: but *p*, with a more ſoft ſound, breaketh forth through the middle of the lips: as,

Barbaricopæſes auro ſpolijsque ſuperbi.

Ha is a note of aspiration, which goeth before vowels alone, yet it followeth ſome conſonants, and that onely in Greeke wordes: as for example. *Hæmus*, *Hærus*, *Hælum*, *Hæmo*, *Hæmus*, *Hydra*, *Rhodus*, *Tborus*, *Chorus*, *Phillis*.

And this is the diſtribution of Letters: whoſe kindes till now, have beene diſorderly and conſuſedly put together, and with certain compendiaries of writing, are thus numbred.

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x, y, z. Whereunto adde *j*, and *v*, and the number is 25.

Moreouer, in Letters there be greater, middle and final characters, which we uſe in the beginning of verſes, periods, and proper names, and alſo in the middle and ende.

CAP.

Of the composition and quantity of
syllables.

AND thus farre concerning the true orthographic wytyng, and pronounciation of a letter: which is either a syllable by it selfe, or part of a syllable. A syllable of one letter is every vowel: as *a, e, i, o, u*. A syllable of many letters is of vowels alone, or of a vowel and a consonant mixt together: that which is of vowels alone, is of two, & therefore is called a *diphongue*, that is the sound of two vowels comprehended in one syllable, and that is foure-fold, *a, au, æ, eu*: such are the first syllables in *atas, audo, æstrum, euge*.

A syllable mixt of a vowel and a consonant, maye contayne diuers letters: sometimes two; as *ab*: sometimes three, as, *ars*: sometimes foure, as *mars*: sometimes five, as *stans*: sometimes six; where if three consonantes goe afore the vowel, onely two shall follow: or if two go afore, three shall follow, as in *scrobs, sirps*.

But the joyning together of continued consonants, as it is in the word, so it ought to be in the wytyng, that those that are pronounced joyntly, ought to be written joyntly. This *Etymologie* both chieflye appertaine to the middle of the simple worde: where consonantes are to be joyned together, which ought to be joyned in

in the beginning of a worde: which for one to bevide by syllables, were barbarisme. Therefore in *Iestis, omnis, magnus, aruspex*, the last syllable is *stis, mis, gnis, spex*.

Now the deuision of a syllable in Latine wordes (for it is otherwise in certaine Greeke wordes) doth depend vpon a contrarie conjunction of consonants: for those which are not joyned, are diuided. One rule is here common: If in a simple worde of two syllables, the former end in a consonant, the latter shall begin with a consonant: and if the latter begin with a vowel, the former shall end in a vowel: and if a simple consonant be in the middle, it shall be referred to the syllable that followeth: as in *Gallus, pius, pater*: these are the syllables, *Gal-lus, pi-us, pa-ter*.

A syllable is eyther short or long. A short syllable is that, which doth consist of one time, and if need be, it is noted ouer the vowel with this marke (*˘*): & a short syllable is first a vowel coming before another, of the syllable following in the same worde: as the first syllable in *deus*. Yet in Greeke wordes the proper quantitie must be observed, as in *diis*. Secondly, *a, e, y*, in the end of a word, as *musa, lege, nioly*. Thirdly, every vowel before these letters, *r, l, t, d, m, b*, in the end of a word: as *jubar, nihil, legit, apud, templum, ab*. Fourthly, *i*, and *u*, before *s*, in the end of a word, as *trillis, bonus*.

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A long syllable is that which doth consist of two times, and that, if there bee any neede, is noted over the vowel with this mark: (-) *A syllable is long* either by nature or by position. *Long by nature* is first every diphthong: as the first syllable in ætas, audio, cœna, euge: for each vowel hath one time at the least, & yet *u* being in the same syllable betweene *q*, or *g*, and another vowel, doth melt away, and hath the sound of the first Vowel, and then those two vowels can not make a long syllable, as lingua, queror, quis, sanguis the like is to be saide when it cometh between, *s*, & *a*, or *s*, & *e*, as *suadeo*, *suavis*, *consuesco*, *consuetus*. Secondly *long by nature* is *i*, and *u*, in the ende of a worde, as in *veni*, and *manu*. Thirdly, every vowel before, *n*, and *c*, in the end of a word, as *Titan*, *splen*, *delphin*, *Xenophon*, *Phorcyn* (but no Latine word doth end in *u*) *illac*, *halec*, *dic*, *hoc*, *duc*. Fourthly, *a*, *e*, *o*, before *s*, in the end of a worde: as *amas*, *po-tes*, *nepos*.

A long syllable by position is, when two consonantes doe followe the vowel of a syllable in the same word: as *ast*, *pax*, *gaza*, *Maja*, *ajo Pompejus*. For there is a double compendious note in writing, used for two simple notes severed: and *i*, in the middle of two vowels of the same simple word is long as well as *x*, and *z*. Also the syllable is long by position, when of two consonants one is in the end of the worde going before,

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foze, the other in the beginning of the word following; as,

--- *Deus nobis hac otia fecit*.

Except when the liquid, *r* or *l*, in the same syllable follow any of these seven Consonants, *f*, *t*, *d*, *c*, *g*, *b*, *p*, coming after a vowel that is short by nature: for then they melt away, and therefore make a doubtfull syllable: as *Afri*, *arbitror*, *exedra*, *volucris*, *demigro*, *celebris*, *apros*, *Atlas*, *abodlas*, *Agathocles*, *Noegla*, *Hibla*, *locuples*, *ciniflo*.

o In the end of a worde is common: as *homo*, *amo*: yet in wordes of one syllable it is long, as *ô*, *sto*, *flo*, *do*, *pro*: but in true writing of the quantity, the greatest difference is in doubtful words, as *malus*, for a *Tree*, and *malus*, that is, *not good*, which are to be distinguished by their marke, if ambiguity be feared.

CAP. 3.

Of Accent and Notation.

Thus farre concerning the parts of a worde. The common affections of a word are *Accent* and *Notation*. An *accent* is that, whereby the word is as it were tuned, and there is but one accent in a word, although there bee many syllables, and it is *sharp*, or *flat*. By the *sharp Accent* a syllable is lifted up. The *flat Accent* is either

eyther grave or bended: by the grave accent the syllable is depressed: by the bended it is both lifted up and also depressed. So now they all, if there be any need, are noted thus: the sharpe á, the grave à, the bended â.

The sharpe accent only hath beene of long time used, or rather a certaine pause for everie accent, which pause maye bee called an accent. Therefore in all wordes of one syllable, the accent is well knowne in sum, es, eit: in wordes of two syllables the last but one hath the accent; as in bonus, rarus: but in wordes of many syllables the last but one being long, eyther by nature, as Romanus; or by position, and yet not doubtfull, as Senesco. If it be short or doubtful, the accent shall be in the last saving two. as dominus, celebris, volucris: but in a verse the accent doth follow the law of the verse; as for example,

Pecudes pístag, volucres.

An interrogation doth chaunge the accent, and doth remove it unto the last syllable: as Teren. Eun. sed quid ego? Likewise a note to distinguish: as in una, verò, and in other doubtful wordes, in pronouncing and writing whereof this shall be the distinction.

Notation is that whereby the kinde or figure of y word is sought out. The kinde is the notation, whereby is sought out, whether the worde be the primitive of that kinde, or derived of some

some other primitives: the primitive, as amo, that which is derived of it, is amabilis.

Sometimes the kinde doth change the quantitie of wordes: as the first syllable in Luceo is long, in luteo it is short, but it is otherwise in Lucerna and Laterna; as for example,

*Dux laterna via clausis feror aurea flammis,
Et tuta est gremio parva lucerna meo.*

So of Igni is made igniculus, of navi navicula, and such like. Figure is that, whereby we seeke whether the word be simple, or compounded: Simple; as doctus, amo: Compounded, as perdoctus, redamo. This composition doth sometimes chaunge the letters, as Cognosco for connoisco. It doth also chaunge the joyning of the consonants, and likewise the division of the: as in Abutor, inaccessus, the firste syllable endeth in a consonant: and that following beginneth with a vowell: so abstemius (because the word is compounded of abs, and temeto) shall leaue, s, a letter of the first syllable to the next. Composition doth also sometimes alter the quantitie of syllables; as omni, and cuncti, and such like, do make the laste syllable long, which is made short in omnipotens, and cunctipotens.

C A P. 4.

Of the genders of a Noun.

A word is either of *Number*, or without number. A word of number is that, which over and beside the proper signification, doth signifie some number, and that eyther *singular* or *plurall*. Whereupon a word of number is called *singular*, or *plurall*. The *singular number* is that, whereby a singular thing may bee expressed; as *Doctus*, *Legit*. The *plurall*, whereby many things may be expressed; as *Docti*, *Legunt*. A word of number is varied by certaine endes, whereupon the worde is called *finite*, which in some certain end of variation doth signifie a definite number, besides the proper signification, as *Doctus*, *legit*. An *infinite* word, noteth not anye certaine number besides his proper signification, as *nequam*, *præsto*, *amare*, *amandi*.

A word of number, is eyther a *noune* or a *Verbe*. A *noune* is a word of number that hath gender and case. The gender is a difference of a *noune* according to the sexe, and is eyther *simple* or *manifest*: that which is *simple*, is eyther *naturall*, or *feined*: the *naturall* is eyther *Masculine* or *feminine*. A *noune* of the *Masculine Gender* is that before which this *Pronoune* *hic* may be placed: of which sort, are all things which doe agree to the male kinde, or to those things which are conceived by the male kind: as *Marcus*, *Catellina*, *Dinacium*, *Pistor*, *Architectus*, *Nauta*, *Bonus*, *Doctus*, *Neptunus*, *Lucifer*, *Boreas*, *Sequana*, *Aprilis*.

A *Noune* of the *feminine Gender* is that, before which

*The moste proper names, and some names of corne, hearbes, liquors and metals, haue this number onely.

*Some proper names are of this number onely: as *Thebæ*, *Athenæ*, &c.

which this *Pronoune* *hæc* may be put: of which kinde are *Nounes* agreeing to the female, or things conceived by the female-kinde: as *Tullia*, *Glycerium*, *Pallas*, *obstetrix*, *docta*, *bona*. Also names of countries, * *Cities* and trees are of the feminine gender. The names of countries, as *Egyptus*, *Samos*: of *Cities*, as *Roma*, *Carthago*, *Lacedæmon*: of trees, as *Cerasus pyrus* are also of the feminine gender.

But sometimes the *Masculine* and *feminine* genders are doubtfull: and the same worde doth agree to both sexes: as *Aquila* both for male & female, is of the feminine gender: and *passer* of the masculine gender. But to discern the sexe we say, *aquila mas*, *aquila femina*. A *noune* of the *feined* gender is that, before the which this article *hoc* may be put, and it is called the *neuter*: as *hoc templum*. A special *noune* doth sometimes follow the gender of a generall *noune*: as *Eunuchus* is of the masculine gender: *Terence* sayth, *Transtulit in Eunuchum suam*: for *fabula* is here understood. *Albula*, because it is a river, is of the masculine gender. Met *Ouid. 4. Fast.* sayth, *Albula pota deo*. Where *aqua* is understood.

That gender which is manifold, is either common, or of every gender. That is a *noune* of the common gender, before which may be put, *hic* & *hæc*: as *civis*, *sacerdos*, *homo*: as *homo nata erat*. *Nec vox hominem sonat*, sayth *Al. 1. 10*

* There are many exceptions from this rule, which follow in their order.

of a woman. A nounce of everye gender is that, befoze which may be put both hic and hæc and hoc: as fælix, amans.

And by the difference of the gender, the nounce is eyther a *substantive* or *Adjective*. A *substantive* is a nounce of a simple gender, or at the most of a dubble gender. A *substantive* being of one gender, & a proper name, is noted with a great letter: as *Maro, Horatius*. An *Adjective* is a Nounce of thre genders, eyther in one ende, as fælix, amans, and also wordes infinite, as ejusmodi, istiusmodi, illiusmodi, huiusmodi, damnas, mancipi, præsto, frugi: or in two: as fortis forte: or in thre ends, as bonus, bona, bonum: acer, acris, acre: sequester, sequestris, sequestre: equester, equestris, equestre,

CAP. 5.

Of the comparison of Adjectives.

* Increase of
significati-
ons.

Comparison doth happen unto moſte *Adjectives*, as contrarywise *diminution* doth unto substantives. There are two degrees of comparison after the *absolute*: the *comparative* and the *superlative*. The *comparative* is that, which is expreſſed by the *absolute*, with this *Adverbe* magis: as doctior, magis doctus. The *superlative*, which is expreſſed by the *absolute*, with this *Adverbe* maximè: as doctiſſimus, maximè doctus. Both degrees are formed of the *absolute* ending

ending in *i*: the *comparative* by adding *or* for the common gender, and *us* for the neuter: as oi docti, doctior, doctius: forti, fortior, fortius: irati, iratior, iratius: preclari, præclarior, præclarius. The *Superlative* by adding *ſſimus* for the masculine, & *ſſima* for the feminine, *ſſimum* for the neuter: as Doctiſſimus, doctiſſima, doctiſſimum: Fortiſſimus, fortiſſima, fortiſſimum: Iratiſſimus, præclariſſimus. If the *absolute* end in *er*, the *superlative* of the masculine ſhal be made by putting to *rimus*, the feminine *rima*, the neuter *rimum*, as niger, nigerrimus, nigerrima, nigerrimum. But for the moſt part of the thre degrees, one is wanting, an other is formed out of rule, as may be ſcene by thoſe that follow: exterior, extremus & extimus: interior, intimus: inferior, inſimus: ocior, ocyiſſimus: ulterior, ultimus: ſuperior, ſupremus: deterior, deterimus: citerior, citimus: poſterior, poſtremus: propior, proximus (whereof ariſeth a new comparative, proximior) prior, primus: adoleſcens adoleſcentior: ingens, ingentior: infinitus, infinitior: ſatur, ſaturior: ſenex, ſenior: juvenis, iunior: dives, divitior: ſiniſter, ſiniſterior, ſiniſtimus: ſacer, magis ſacer, ſacerimus: vetus, veterior, veterrimus: frugi, frugalior, frugaliffimus: maturus, maturior, maturiſſimus & maturrimus: malus, peior, peſſimus: magnus, maior, maximus: multus, plus, for the Neuter of the ſingular number onely, plurimus:

Nequam, nequior, nequissimus: dexter, dexterior, dextimus. Novissimus for the last, is the onely degree. Bonus, melior, optimus. Parvus, minor, minimus, and parvissimus, in Lucretius. Maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus: magnificus, magnificentior, magnificentissimus: benevolus, benevolentior, benevolentissimus, and such like. Five wordes in *lis*, make *limus* in the Superlative; as Agilis, agilior, agillimus: Humilis, humilior, humillimus: Similis, similior, simillimus: Facilis, faciliior, facillimus: gracilis, gracilior, gracillimus.

Adjectives ending in *us* pure, are not compared: as Aureus, pius: (though Curtius useth pijsissimus, but Cicero doth not allow of it: yet tenuior, tenuissimus: and we say assiduissimè: & vlpian hath idoneior of idoneus) in *du*, as colendus: in *imus*, as optimus: in *plex*, as multiplex: (Quintilian useth simplicius) in *ivus*, as deliberativus (yet we read festivior, and festivissimus) in *tinus* as matutinus: wordes derived of *fero* and *gero*, as legifer, armiger and manye others, as equester, silvester, degener, memor, cicur, vulgaris, Gallicus, vetulus.

C A P. 6 Of Diminution.

A Diminutive is a Noun without comparison, signifying in the same kinde the Diminution, of his Primitive. And doth end in *io*, *us*, *er*.

er. *Io*, as of Ardea, ardelio: of homo, homuncio: of senex, senecio.

Eus, as of equus, equuleus: but hæc acus mæket aculeus: these two ends are moze rare. but *lus* doth containe a great nūber of diminutives, /, beeing sometimes single, sometimes duple: the endes of single /, are, olus, and ulus, and culus, the last sillable but one being short.

Olus, ola, olū, is made of som case ending in *o*, as of filio, filiulus: so tulliolus, alveolus, capreolus: filia, Tullia, filiola, Tulliola: also neuters, negotiolū, palliolum: yet of homo, homulus.

ulus Doth chaunge *s*, of the Nominative case into *lus*: as servus, servulus, gracus, graculus: so tantulus, parvulus: vetus, vetulus, vetula: paulus, paululus: of rege cometh regulus (but adolescens hath adolescentulus) Like-wise feminines, lunula, animula, aquula, sylvula, menfula, literula, furcula: caput capitulum. Culus hath very many whereof the most part do onely adde culus and culum, as in wordes of one sillable, flos, flosculus: so masculus, musculus: of cor, corculum: so neuters in *us*: as rus, rusculū: crus, cruscum: also of many sillables: munusculum, corpusculum, opusculum. So of lepus lepusculus. So of neuters comparatives there are Adjectives, Majusculus, majuscula, majusculum: so grandiusculus, minusculus, celeriusculus: so also of *er*, and *or*: as frater, fraterculus: paterculus: also pauperculus, paupercula, pauper-

perculum: muliercula, matercula (notwithſtā-
ding of venter, ventriculus) amator, amator-
culus: ſororcula: but of rumor, rumuſculus.
Certaine notwithſtanding doe chaunge *o*, into
u: as homo, homunculus: ſo latrunculus: ty-
runculus: carbunculus, (and of Fur, furuncu-
lus) alſo feminines, offeſſio, offeſſiuncula, ra-
tiuncula: virguncula: ſome are formed by tur-
ning *is* in *u* end into *cultus*, as thoſe which end in
a: dicax, dicacis, dicaculus: of facis, facula: for-
nacis, fornacula: cervicis, cervicula: ſome are
deriued of the end in *i*, by ſhortning the laſt ſil-
lable therof, as thoſe which end in *is*, *rs*, *ns*: as of
Ignis, igni, igniculus: ſo dulciculus: alſo femi-
nines: as apicula, navicula, notwithſtanding
iuuenal doth make *cuticula* long.

Cum biber aſtruum incontracta cuticula ſolem.

So of *Canis*, *Canicula*: Perſ. *Inſen: Canicula meſ-
ſes Vrit.*

R, as *pars*, *parti*, *particula*, *ns*, as *ſons*, *fonti*,
fonticulus: ſo *monticulus*, *ponticulus*: ſo *lens*,
lenti, *lenticula*. A word ending in *ui*, looſeth *u*,
as of *artui*, *articulus*: ſo *verſiculus*: but *hoc cur-
riculum*: as *geniculum*, *corniculum*: *domus*,
domuncula.

Some do forme the end in *e*, and do make that
e long, as thoſe which end in *es*: ſo of *res* com-
meth *recula*: of *vulpes*, *vulpecula*: ſo *nubecula*,
diecula: but yet of *merces* commeth *mercedu-
la*. And thus much of ſingle *l*.

llus, *l* Being double is made firſt of *nus*, *na*, *num*:
then

then of *er*, *ra*, *rum*: *lus*, *la*, *lum*: *nus*, as *Aſinus*, *aſi-
na*: *aſellus*, *aſella*: ſo *gemellus*, *gemella*, *gemel-
lum*: ſo of *bonus*, *bellus*, *bella*, *bellum*: *agnus*,
agnellus: *pugnus*, *pugillus*: *unus*, *ullus*: *vinum*,
villum: *catena*, *catella*: *columna*, *columella*, &
columnella: *tignum*, *tigillum*: ſo *ſignum*, *ſigil-
lum*, but of *ſcamnum* commeth *ſcabellum*: of
ſcutum, commeth *ſcutella*: of *rana*, *ranunculus*:
ſo of *anguis*, *anguilla*.

Er, as of *Ager*, *agellus*: *liber*, *libellus*: *tenel-
lus*, *cultellus*: of *puer*, *puellus* & *puella*: ſo *li-
bella*, *umbella*: *ſacrum*, *ſacellum*: ſo *lucrum*, *lu-
cellum* *flabrum*, *flabellum*.

Lus, *la*, *lum*: as *populus*, *popellus*: *catulus*, *ca-
tellus*: *paululus*, *pauillus*: of *homulus*, *homū-
culus*: *codex*, *codiculus*, *codicillus*: *fabula*, *fa-
bella*: *tabula*, *tabella*: *velum*, *vexillum*: *tantu-
lum*, *tantillum*. Therefore *l*, going befoze, there
is great plenty of *diminutives*.

Ter. This latter end is moze ſeldome, as *Sur-
daſter*, *Antoniaſter* with *Cicero*, and *Paraſita-
ſter* with *Terence*. Alſo certaine Creeke wordes
are uſurped in Latin, as *Syrifcus*, with *Terence*.
And many have but only a ſhew of *diminutives*:
as *Cuniculus*, *tabula*, *periculum*. And thus
much of *genders of Noumes*, and of *Compariſons*,
and *Diminutions*.

CAP. 7.

Of Caſe, and the firſt Declination being
of even ſillables.

Case is the special ending of a Noun, & is sixfold: the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, & the *Ablative*. There are two Cases alike; the *Nominative* & the *Vocative*, in both numbers: the *Dative*, & the *Ablative*, in the plurall: as, *magister*, *magister*, *magistri*, *magistri*; also *magistris*, *magistris*. And in Nounes of the neuter gender, these cases are like in both numbers, the *Nominative*, the *Accusative*, and the *Vocative*, & in the plurall they ende all in *a*: as *Templum*, *templum*; *tempus*, *tempora*.

The varying of a noun according to the case is called *Declination*. *Declination* is cyther of even, or of uneven syllables. The *Declination* of even syllables is, where the *Dative* plurall ending in *is*, is of even syllables with the *Nominative* singular: as *musa*, *musis*, *dominus*, *dominis*, and that is double. The first, which in the *Nominative* case singular doth ende in *a* feminine, in the *Genitive* in *e*, in the *Dative* in *e*, in the *Accusative* in *am*, in the *Ablative* in *a*: in the *Nominative* case plurall in *e*, in the *Genitive* in *arum*, in the *Accusative* in *as*, as, *Musa*, *musæ*, *musæ*, *musam*, *musæ*, *musæ*, *musæ*, *musarum*, *musis*, *musas*, *musæ*, *musis*. So *Bura*, *amicitia*, *inimicitia*, *arena*, *rosa*, *ruta*, *myrica*, *fabba*, *cepa*, *genista*.

Masculines in *as*, or *es*, and proper names of the feminine gender in *e*, being Greeke wordes of

of the first declination of even syllables, do here keepe oft times the Greeke end: as *Aeneas*, *Aeneæ*, *Aeneæ*: *Sophistes*, *sophistæ*, *sophistæ*: *Helene*, *Helenes*, *Heleneæ*: *Anchises*, *Anchisæ*, *Anchisæ*: *Penelope*, *Penelopes*, *Penelope*. For in Appellatives, which end in *es*, the Latinistes have more commonly retained the Latine forme: as, *Aenea*, *sophista*, *Helena*, *grammatica*, *retorica*, *logica*, *poetica*, *geometra*, *bibliopola*.

Words noting partage or kindred, ending in *es*, of the masculine, & *e*, of the feminine gender, are all of this declination: as *Priamides*, he which is of the stocke of *Priamus*: and *Nerine*, which is come of the stocke of *Nereus*.

The anomaly of number. Nounes that are seldom used in one of the numbers, as in the plurall: *eloquentia*, *sapientia*, & such like substantives: also *adorea*, *fama*, *fuga*, *cholera*, *gloria*. And these following are seldom used in the singular number: *argutia*, *antia*, *aqua*, *calida*, *epula*, *exequia*, *exuvia*, *excubia*, *insidia*, *inferia*, *inducia*, *salina*, *scalæ*, *delicia*, *manubia*, *minæ*, *nugæ*, *nuptia*, *valvæ*, *falæ*, *facetia*, *feria*, *therma*, *tenebra*, *divitia*, *calendæ*, *cunæ*, *clitellæ*, *quisquilia*, *balenæ*, *bigæ*, *quadrigæ*, *Phaleræ*. Some nounes are declined fullie in both numbers, but yet in a diverse signification: as *Apina* and *Trica*, the names of townes: *apinæ*, *trica*, for trifels: *scopa* a kinde of viole, and *scopa*, a magnet: although *Columella* hath *scopula*:

* *Desidia*, *senectia*, *stultitia*, *invidia*. &c.

* *Inferia*, *plage*.

la: litera a letter, & litera, an Epistle. Nundina a Goddess, & nūdinā for faires, which returne euery ninth day, fidicula, a small instrument, fidiculae wherewith those which are gilty are tormēted: dira, of dirus, dira, dirum, cruell Dirā, Furies: so in p̄nouns that signifie number, prima, secunda, nona, decima, & plurally, primā, secūda, nonā, decimā: primitiā, the adiective being primitius, primitia, primitium, & many other such like. Dica, dicā, dica, is a word of three cases, & Dicis, after the Greeke forme: as Dicis causa, Suppetiā, suppetias: repetundarum, repetundis, a word of two cases: inficiās, a word of one case.

The *Anomalie* of case. Here is one genitive case of the Greeke forme in the Latine nōne familias, & in the compoundes, pater-familias, mater-familias, filius-familias: so patres, matres, filii-familias: yet familiā, and familiarum are used.

The accusative of Greeke words that end in *as*, hath moze commonly *n*, then *m*: of wordes in *es* and *e*, *n* onely: as Aneas, Anean: Anchises, Anchisen, Penelope, Penelopen.

The vocative doth cast away, *s*, when the nominative endeth in *as*, or *es*: as Anea, Anchise.

If the nominative end in *es* or in *e*: the ablative shall end in *e*: as Anchise, Penelope.

The genitive case of the plurall number is here

here contracted sometimes by the Poetes, & is thus noted ā. 3, Aeneid. Graiugenūmque domus. Lucretius. 1. Aeneadūm genitrix.

The Dative and the Ablative in six substantives doth make abus, as equabus, libertabus, filiabus, mulabus, natabus, deabus. Yet notwithstanding equis, natis and filijs, are used, if the ambiguity of the sexe be distinguished. Scævola in the Median law sayd, conservabus.

The *Anomalie* of the gender. Adria is of the masculine gender: so cometa, Planeta, & others of the first Greeke declinatio: Margarita, charta, chataracta, catapulta, cochlea, gausapa, are excepted, which are masculines in the Greeke.

These are counted of the cōmon gender, Ver-na, conviva, and compoundes of venio, colo, & gigno: as advena, convena, agricola, coelicola, indigena, terrigena.

*So is, scur-ra, rabula, assecla, scriba, lixa, lanista.

Auriga.

C A P. 8.

Of the second declination of even syllables.

The second declination of even syllables, is that, which in the nominative case singular endeth in these letters, *s*, or *r*, masculine, or in *m* neuter: in the genitive in *i*, in the dative and the ablative in *o*, in the accusative in *m*, in the nominative case plurall in *i* or *a*: in the genitive in *orum*, in the accusative in *os*, or *a*.

The Greeke case doth sometimes remaine as

as Samos, Lesbos, for Samus & Lesbus: Ilion, for Iliū, Pergamon for Pergamum, Androgeo for Androgei, Orphei for Orptheo, Ilionea for Ilioneum, Theseu for Thesee, Panthou for Pāthoē: Cimmerion for Cimmeriorum.

The genitive singular, having *i* doubled, is sometimes abridged by the poetes, Iuvenal.

Antoni' gladios potuit contemnere.---

Virg. 1. Eclog.

Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.

But the plural in prose, is oftentimes contracted: as, Deūm, fabrūm, procūm, festertium, virūm, for Deorum, fabrorum, procorum, festertiorum, virorum.

As Dominus, domini, domino, dominū, domine, domino. Domini, dominorū, dominis, dominos, domini, dominis. In like manner Callus, Hyacinthus, Lupinus, crocus, porrus: also maledicus, caufidicus, pronubus.

These nouns that follow do want the plurall number: humus, viscus, finus, limus, cestus, bolus, pontus: Contrariwise, these that follow want the singular number: as Inferi, superi, Liberi, Ludi, fasti, fori, cani, cancelli, posteri. Macte, macti, is a word of two cases among the grammarians.

In the nominative, is turned into *e* in the vocative: but three do end in *i*: as filius, fili, meus, mi: genius, geni: Deus both remaine in the vocative case: also *us* is take away from proper names

names that end in *ius*, the accent being brought backe into the last syllable but two: as Antonius, Antoni: and those which in the nominative case have *j*, lose *us* in the vocative, and the consonant is turned into the vowel *i*, the quantitie of the vowel going before, being kept: as Cajus Caj. Pompejus, Pompei.

The nominative case plural of this word Deus is usual, dii or di: wherof cometh diis or dis.

The gender. These nouns are of the masculine gender, though they be the names of trees: to wit, spinus, rubus, libanus: contrariwise these that follow are of the feminine gender, alvus vannus, humus: ficus for a tree, & the fruit: but morbus is of the masculine gender: also domus is of the feminine gender, having in the genitive case singular domi, in the accusative domum, it wanteth the vocative, & hath domo in the ablative: & in the plural number it hath domorū, domos. Abydos & Lesbos, though they be names of townes, are used of Poetes in the masculine gender. Greeke nouns of this declination for the most part, are of the feminine gender: as Lecythus, nardus, crystallus, balanus, papyrus: but these are of the common gender, colus, grossus, phaselus, pharus, pāpinus, penus without the plurall number. Cicero thinketh this word atomus to be of the feminine gender, and Seneca of the masculine: vulgus wanteth the plural number, and is of the masculine & neuter gender:

• Vesperus, vesper.

• Gabii, loci.

• Antidormus, colus, diph-
tongus, bys-
sus, lynodus.
&c.
Paraditus.

gender: Pelagus and virus are of the neuter gender, and want the plurall number.

Some nounes of this second declination of ebe syllables do end in *er*: as Magister, magistri, magistro, magistrū, magister, magistro: magistri, magistrorum, magistris, magistros, magistri, magistris. So likewise oleaster is declined.

These increase in the genitive case, having the last syllable save one short: as Armiger, Armigeri: signifer, signiferi, and others derived of fero, and gero: so asper, exter, liber, miser, tener, dexter, gibber, prosper: and these substantives, adulter, socer, gener, puer: but Iber, Iberi: and hereof Celtiber, Celtiberi, yet Prosperus, and Iberus, as yet are perfect. Cato useth cæterus: as cæterus ornatus: also puerus hath bene in use.

These nounes following do likewise increase as vir, viri, and the compoundes thereof, leuir, triumvir, decemvir, and such like: also satur, saturi.

Nounes in *m*, as scamnum, scamni, scamno, scamnum, scamnū, scamno: scamna, scamnorū, scamnis, scamna, scamna, scamnis. So calum, connubium: So gausapū, hordeum, eletrum, lilium, lolium, mustum, mulsum, vinū, viburnum, defrutum, cinnamomum, or cinnamum, balsamum, pisum: so jugerum.

These nounes following want the plurall number, * aurum, argentum, acetum, apiū, ervum, epulum,

epulum, salum, sebum, or sepum, or sebum, sinum, stannum, lethum, hilum, nihilum, nitrum, justitium, viscum, foenum, tabum, triticum, delictum, coelum, coenum, garum, glutinum, butyrum, penum: tantundem tantidem, a word of two cases. Contrarywise these that follow, want the singular number: arma, effata, exta, sata, munia, iusta, vasa, vinacea, flabra, fraga, tesqua, comitia, cibaria, (yet comitium, for the place, is of both numbers) cibaria cinnabula, crepundia, bellaria, praecordia, parapherna.

The gender. Nounes that end in *um* are wholly of the neuter gender (if they be not the proper names of men or women) although they be the names of countries: as Illiricum, Noricum or of Cities: as Avaricum, Brundisium: or of trees, as Cinnamomum, balsamum.

These nounes that follow do change their gender with their termination: Avernus, Ismarus, Mænalus, Massicus, Tænarus, Taygetus, Dindymus, Pangæus, tartarus, sibilus, carbasus a word of the feminine gender. And in the plurall number they are neuters: as Averno, Ismara, Mænala, Massica, Tænara, Taygeta, Dindyma, Pangea, tartara, sibila, carbasa: but Elysium, Rastrum, frenum, have in the plurall number Elisii, rastrum, freni, and sometimes also frena: but Argi is onely in the plurall number of the masculine gender.

* Mænia, locustia, mapalia, castra, sponsalia, rostra. &c.

More

* Senium,
paratrum,
virus, vitrum

* Sinus and
finum even-
tus & even-
tam. &c.

Moreover, some nouns are of two sortes making both *us* & *um*: as *intubus*, *supparus*, *jugulus*, *viscus*, *finus*, *dupondius*, *chirographus*, (*Quintilian* hath *commentarius*) *crocus*, *balteus*, *clypeus*, *baculus*, *porrus*, *pileus*: *intubū*, *supparū*, *jugulū*, *viscū*, *finium*, *dupōdium*: *chirographum*, & *Cicero* hath *commentarium*: *crocum*, *clypeum*, *balteum*, *baculum*, *porrum*, *pileum*. *Pergamus*, & *Pergamum* hath onely in the plurall number *Pergama*: *locus* & *jocus* in the singular onely, but in the plurall number *loci* and *loci*, *joci* and *joca*, and many other nouns of this sort, which are not of one declination alone, but of diverse: as *ganea* and *ganeum*: *Ouid* hath *menda*, and *Cicero* *mendum*: also *amygdala* & *amygdalum*, for the fruite.

CAP. 9.

Of adjectives that be of even syllables & irregular, which are called Pronouns.

Adjectives of even syllables are of both declinations, but of a diverse gender: as *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*. Among adjectives of even syllables, are those which are commonly called *Pronouns*, wherof three, *ego*, *tui*, *sui*, are farthest out of rule and have the last *i*, of the dative case singular, doubtfull. *Ego*, *mei* vel *mi*, *mihi* vel *mi*, *me*, *me*: *Nos*, *nostrum* vel *nostri*, *nobis*, *nos*, *nobis*, here each number is said to want the voca-

vocative case.

Tu, *tui* or *tis*, *tibi*, *te*, *tu*, *te*: *Vos*, *vestrū* or *vestri*, *vobis*, *vos*, *vos*, *vobis*. *Sui*, *sibi*, *se*, *se*: *Sui*, *sibi*, *se*, *se*. This third pronoun doth want the nominative & the vocative case of both numbers, & these genitives, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, & *vestri*, be used passively. Of these three do arise five regular words, *meus*, *mea*, *meū*: *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum*: *tuus*, *tua*, *tuū*: *vester*: *vestra*, *vestrū*, *sui*, *sua*, *suū*. The rest of the adjectives that be of even syllables, & irregular do more apparantly keepe y^e cases of the first & second declination of even syllables. These sixtene following haue their genitives ending in *us*, & their datives in *i*: but the three first have their genitives in *us*, as *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, *hujus*, *huic* (which sometimes is a word of one syllable) *hunc*, *hanc*, *hoc*: *hoc*, *hac*, *hoc*: in the plurall number *hi*, *hæc*, *hæc*, *horum*, *harum*, *horum*: *his*: *hos*, *has*, *hæc*, *his*. *Is*, *ea*, *id*: *eius*: *ei*: *eū*, *eā*, *id*: *eo*, *ea*, *eo*: *ei* or *ij*, sometimes also *i*, *cæ*, *ea*: *eorum*, *earum*, *eorum*: *eis* or *ijs*, sometimes also *is*: *eos*: *cas*, *ea*: *eis* or *ijs*, & sometimes *is*. *Idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, the compound is declined after the same sort.

Quis or *qui*, *quæ* or *qua*, *quod* or *quid*: *cujus* *cui*, the last being doubtfull, & sometimes but of one syllable: *quē*, *quā*, *quod* or *quid*: *quo*, *qua*, *quo*, & sometimes *qui*, in every gender. *Qui*, *quæ* *que*, or *qua*: *quorum*, *quarū*, *quorū*: *quibus*, or *quīs*: *quos*, *quas*, *quæ*, or *qua*: *quibus* or *quīs*.

C

Quis

Quis is an interrogative or an infinitive: qui & quæ a relative, & sometimes also an interrogative, as 2. Philip, qui inde reditus. Quid is taken substantively, & quod adjectively. Qui is compounded 4. wayes, as quilibet, quicūq;, quidam quivis: & quis in composition doth sometimes go before: as in quisquis, quisq;, quisquā quisnam, quispiā, and in all these that went before, y^e feminine doth onely end in æ: as neuters of y^e plural nūber: as quælibet, quæcunq; quædam, quævis, quæq;, quæquam, quænam, quæpiā: yet quisquis, quicquid, quoquo, be onely y^e cases that are in use: but quæquam and quodquā are rare. Sometimes Quis doth follow, as aliquis, ecquis, siquis, nequis, nūquis. These feminines do onely end in æ, as the plural neuters: as aliqua, ecqua, siqua, nequa, nunqua.

These thirtene adjectives that follow, in the genitive case do end in *ius* with i long: as Alius alia aliud: alius: alii: iste, ista, istud: istius: isti: ille, illa, illud: illius: illi: ipse, ipsa, ipsum, ipsius: ipsi: unus, una, unum, and those which are derived hereof: ullus ulla, ullū: uter, utra, utrū: & the compoundes of it: as uterque, utraque, utrumque: neuter, neutra, neutrum: solus, sola, solum: totus, tota, totum: alter, altera, alterum, maketh alterius, with i short: Of the whole number of these thirtene, there be three which have six cases, to wit, unus, solus, totus: but ullus, nullus, alius, as Grammarians say,

do

do want the vocative case. In these thirtene the genitive and the dative cases in tyme have ben regulare, and the Poetes do sometimes make the last sillable save one of the genitive case, short. This compound alteruter, alterutra, alterutrum, is declined chiefly in the latter part of it alterutrius: of these sixtene, eight following, alius, alter, is, hic, iste, ille, ipse, qui, are relatives, having relation to some thing that went before: wherof hic, ille, iste, are demonstratives. Sui and suus, have a respect backe againe to the next antecedent, as 4. Fin.

Omnis natura est conservatrix sui.

The two that remain, Ambo, & duo, are thus declined, ambo, ambæ, ambo: amborū, ambarū amborū: ambob⁹, ambab⁹, ambobus: ambos, ambas, ambo: ambo, ambæ, ambo: ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Duo, duæ, duo: duorū, duarū, duorū: duobus, duabus, duobus: duos, duas, duo: duo, duæ, duo: duobus, duabus, duobus, you shal sometimes read ambo, & duo, for ambos, and duos, & thus much of the declination which is of even sillables.

C A P. IO.

Of the first declination of uneven sillables.

The declination of uneven sillables is that, whose dative case plural is of uneven sillables

2

bles with the nominative singular, & it endeth in the genitive case singular in *is*, in the dative in *i*, in the accusative in *em*, or in the end of the neuter, in the ablative in *e*: in the nominative & accusative plural in *es*, or in *a*, in the genitive in *um*, in the dative & ablative in *ibus*. In this declination the Greeke case doth sometimes remaine, as in the accusative *Parin*, *Pallada*, and without *s* in the vocative, *Pari*, *Palla*. The declination of uneven syllables is two-fold: the first whose genitive case singular doth not increase, & doth end in *e*, *us*, or *r*, in the nominative case.

Those which do end in *e*, *is*, are of the neuter gender: as, *mantile*, *mantilis*, *mantili*, *mantile*, *mantile*, *mantili*, *mantilia*, *mantiliū*, *mantilibus*, *mantilia*, *mantilia*, *mantilibus*: so *lacte*, *lactis*, a word out of use, and wanting the plural number: whereof *lac*, *lactis* is contracted: *lactes*, *lactiū*, *lactibus*, of the feminine gender, & wanting the singular number: this word mille being a substantive hath but one case in the singular number, & in the plural it is declined fully; but when it is an adjective, it is declined in the plural number onely, and that but in one case. Also *conclauē*, *Præneste*, & adjectives ending in *e*, as *dulce*, *triste*, and such like are neuters: so is the word of one case, *Care*.

The ablative case doth alwayes end in *i*, even in adjectives: as, *Tristis*, *triste*, *tristi*: *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, *acri*, and such like.

The

The nominative case plural in *is*, as *aplustria*, which is also contracted *aplustra*. These nouns following do want the singular number: *altaria*, *magalia*, *mapalia*: also *Agonalia*, *Bacchanalia*, *Saturnalia*, and such like names of festivall dayes: also *sponsalia*.

The genitive case plural in the names of festivall dayes, is of the second declination of even syllables, as *Agonaliū*, *Agonaliū*, *Saturnaliū*, *Saturnaliū*, *Bacchanaliū*, *Bacchanaliū*: which hath bene used in certaine others, as *Anciliorum* for *Ancilium*: so *Sponsaliorum* for *Sponsaliū*: *Vestigaliorum* for *vestigaliū*.

These which end in *s*, are of the feminine gender, and end in *es* or *is*, and in the genitive case plural in *ium*.

Es, *is*: as *vulpes*, *vulpis*, *vulpi*, *vulpem*, *vulpes*, *vulpe*: *vulpes*, *vulpiū*, *vulpibus*, *vulpes*, *vulpes*, *vulpibus*. So *apes* or *apis*, *apis*, *apiū*, or *apū*: *vepres* is of the common gender. *sepes*, *trabes*, *plebes*, are also thus contracted, *seps*, *trabs*, *plebs*: and *adipes*, of the common gender, being contracted, is *adeps*. These want the plural number, *indoles*, *strues*, *lues*, *fames*, *tabes*, *pubes*: so *boles* and *labes* doe want the genitive & the dative case plural. *Verres* is of the masculine gender: *torques*, and *vates*, *vatium* or *vatum* are of the common gender, *panaces* of the neuter: *Senex* an adjective, at the least in the

singular nūber. Certain Greeke nounes of this end. are derived hither from the first declinatio of even sillables: as *Æschines*, *Æschinis*, *Aristides*, *Aristidis*: & certaine are declined also in the first declination of even sillables: as *Orontes*, *Orontis*, & *Orontæ*: *Timarchides*, *Timarchidis*, and *Timarchidæ*: And the genitive case is sometimes taken from the second declination of even sillables: as *Immitis Achilli*: also *Duri miles Vliissi*: of *Achilles*, and *Vlysses*.

Is, *is*: as *Corbis*, *corbis*, *corbi*, *corbem*, *corbis*, *corbe*: *corbes*, *corbium*, *corbibus*, *corbes*, *corbibus*.

Araris which hath also *Arar*, *stipis*, *scobis*, (whereof cometh *stips*, *Scobs*) *strigilis*, of the ablative *strigili*, *ratis*, *novalis*, *Buris*, *Prænestis*, *hic mugilis*, & *mugil*, of the ablative *mugili*: these following want the plurall number, *fitis*, *bilis*, *cannabis*.

The case. This word *vis* hath in the singular number onely *vis*, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*, but in the plurall number it is fully declined: *Vires*, *virium*, *viribus*, *Vicem*, *vice*, *vices*, *vicibus*, a word of foure cases: *ambage*, *ambages*, *ambagibus*: *gratis*, *grate*, *grates*, wordes of three cases,

Some nounes of this declination in the accusative case do end in *im*, as *Ararim*, *aqualim*, *securim*, *fitim*, *ravim*, *tussim*, *cucumim*, *burim*, *pelvim*. So likewise many Greeke wordes. But oftentimes they have *n*, for *m*: as *Syrtis*, *Sirtin*: *Myfis*, *Myfin*: *Thais*, *Thain*: *Tigris*: *Tigrin*: *Tyberis*, *Tyberin*: *Daphnis*, *Daphnin*: *Paris*, *Parin*.

Parin. Some have *em* or *im*: as *restis*, *febris*, *navis*, *turris*, *clavis*, *puppis*.

When the accusative doth end in *em*, or *im*, the ablative shall end in *e*, or in *i*: as *reste*, *restis*: *febre*, *febris*: & such like: to whō are added these that follow, *amnis*, *anguis*, *avis*, *ovis*, *neptis*, *classis*, *ignis*, *unguis*, *vectis*, *fustis*, *finis*, *civis*. Which notwithstanding for the most part, do end in *e*: those wordes have onely *e* in the ablative case, whose accusative endeth onely in *im* or *in*: as for example: *Neapolin*, *Neapoli*: *Thetin*, *Theti*, *Tigrin*, *Tigri*: *hunc cucumim*, *cucumi*: yet *Ararim* hath *Arare*.

To this rule doe pertain those masculines, which seeme to be made of adjectives, as *Annalis*, *annali*: so *affinis*, *Aprilis*, *Sextilis*, *sodalis*, *rivalis*, *familiaris*, *Quintilis*: *rudis*, of the feminine gender hath onely *rude*.

But proper names are agreeing to the rule: as *Laterensis*, *Laterense*: *Iuvenalis*, *Iuvenale*: *Martialis*, *Martiale*. The nominative case plurall is *Sardis*, *trallis*, not *Sardes*, *Tralles*.

These wordes are contracted in the genitive plurall: *strigilis*: *strigilū*: *juvenis*, *iuvēnū*: *volucris*, a bird, *volucrum*: *canis*, *canum*: *panis*, *panum*.

The gender. These nounes following are onely of the masculine gender, *assis*, & the compounds therof, *octussis*, *semissis*, *trellis*, *decussis*, *centussis*, *vigessis*: so *acinacis*, *aqualis*, *axis*, *ensis*, *orbis*, *majalis*, *natalis*, *jugalis*, *retis*, *vermis*, *vectis*, *fascis*, *follis*, *fustis*, and divers other en-

Lienis, *p*
nis, *crinis*
unguis.

ding in *i*. *mēsis*, *torris*, *caulis*, *caſſis*, *callis*, *cenchris*, for a ſerpent, *collis*, *piſcis*, *poſtis*: & theſe three wordes, *antes*, *manes*, *penates*, want the ſingular number: but theſe nounes following are of the common gender: *amnis*, *anguis*, *finis*, *funis*, *ciuis*, *hoſtis*, *ſentis*, *ſcrobis* (wherof com-meth ſcrobs) *torquis*, *canalis*, *canis*, *clunis*: likewise alſo the firſt end of adjectives, *triſtis*, *dulcis*, whole neuterſ do end in *e*.

Nounes in *er* that are of this declination, are of the masculine gender: as *venter*, *ventris*, *ventri*, *ventrem*, *venter*, *ventre*: *ventres*, *ventrum*, *ventribus*, *ventres*, *ventres*, *ventribus*: ſo *vter*, *vtris*, *vtrum*: *imber*, hath in the ablative caſe *imbre*, or *imbri*, yet the compoundes of it have onely *i*, in the ablative caſe, as *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*: ſo are Latine wordes in *ter* declined: as *accipiter*, *accipitris*: *frater*, *fratris*: *linter*, *lintris*: *linterium*, is of the common gender, the Creeke word *mater*, *matris*, is of the feminine. Thus are ſome adjectives declined. *alacer*, *alacris*: *acer*, *acris*: *equeſter*, *equeſtris*: *ſaluber*, *ſalubris*, *volucer*, *volucris*, *celeber*, *celebris*, and other ſuch like endes of adjectives, which all have their ablative caſe, in *i*.

The reſt which have onely *e* in the ablative caſe, are alwayes contracted in the genitive plurall, as *fratre*, *fratrum*: *matre*, *matrum*: *patre*, *patrum*.

CAP.

CAP. 2.

The ſecond declination of uneven ſyllables.

The ſecond declination of uneven ſyllables is that, whole Genitive caſe ſingular doth increaſe: and it is of Nounes of the masculine Gender.

The Creeke Genitive caſe ending in *os* ſhort, doth here very often remaine: *Ovid. 2. Metamorph.* --- *ſilvas Erymanthidos ambit.*

And the Dative caſe doth ſometimes make *i*, ſhort: as *Catul.*

*Morte ferox Theſeus, qualem Minoidi luctum
Obtuleraſt.* -- For *Ovid* in *O Enon*, hath
Nympha ſuo Paridi.

Of the Creeke Genitive and Accuſative caſes, there are formed ſome wordes of even ſyllables: as of *Elephas*, *elephantis*, com-meth *elephantus*, *elephanti*: of *caſſis*, *caſſidis*: com-meth *caſſida*, *caſſidæ*.

The Ablative of Adjectives of one end, endeth in *e* or *i*: as *amans*, *amante*, *amanti*: ſo *Artifex*, *uber*, *ſupplex*, *vetus*, *ſcelix*, *degener*: after which ſort theſe contractes following, doe end. *Arpinas*, *fulginas*, *cuias*, which have ended in *atis*, and *ate*: ſo the Comparatives, *doctior*, *doctius*: *fortior*, *fortius*: ſo verbals ending in *trix*: as *ultrix*, *viſtrix*: *hoſpes*, *ſoſpes*, and *pauper*, have *e* alone: but proper names of Adjectives are

are regular: as Clemente, felice,

The Greek nominative case plurall maketh es short, and the accusative in as: Garamantes, garamantas,

The neuters that ende in e, in the ablative case doe forme the nominative plurall in a: as Corpore, corpora: Poemate, poemata.

But if the ablative ende in i, the nominative plurall hath ia: as Concordi, concordia: foelici, foelicia. Yet wordes of the comparative degree take away i: as Doctiora, plura, & complura (though there be also compluria) so doth vetera.

The genitive case plurall of an ablative that is regular, is evermore contracted: as honore, honorum: milite, militum. Caesare, caesarum: passere, passerum: doctiorum, and of all other comparatives.

The increasing of the cases is distinguished by vowels: of which vowels, a and o are long: e, i, u, y, are short.

Those which doe increase by a, are neuters. as, aris, and in the plurall, arium, aribus, in some auncient wyters: yet Praes, praedis, is the masculine, and Fax, facis, the feminine gender. So likewise is Laus, landis: fraus, fraudis: & fauces, faucium, without the singular number.

As, asis: as Vas, vasis, of the singular number onely. But As, asis, asium.

As, aris: as Mas, maris, marium, is of the masculine gender.

Ar.

Ar, aris: as Pulvinar, pulvinaris: so these nounes Laquear, lucar, calcar, which are contracted & therfore end in i in the ablative: Nar, naris, is sometimes also a neuter, but jubar, jubaris, nectar, nectaris, bacchar, baccharis, an herbe (which also hath baccharis) have no plural number. Hamilcar, hamilcaris: Caesar, caesaris: lar, laris, larium: also Lar, lartis, the name of a man: so the Adjective Par, paris, and the compoundes therof, Impar, separ, dispar, compar: far, faris, without the genitive and the dative plurals.

Al, alis: as Minutial, minutialis: cervical, cervicalis: which wordes seeme to be contracted of the neuters ende in le, as these that follow. Animal, vestigal, tribunal, puteal, which therfore have i in the Ablative case. Ispal, though it be the name of a Citie, yet it is of the neuter gender.

Nounes of the masculine gender doe make a short: Asdrubal, asdrubalis. Hannibal, hannibalis: sal, salis, being fullye declined in both numbers, is of the masculine, and wanting the plurall, is of the neuter gender.

As, anis: as Titā, titanis, pæā, pæanis. but caro, carnis, carniū, is of the feminine gender.

A, atis, is a Greek end: as Thema, thematis, poëma, poëmatis: so Zeugma (though it be the name of a Citie) which in the ablative and Dative case plurall are declined, as wordes of

of the declination of even syllables, after the AEO-like maner: as Emblematis, poëmaticis, hepar, hepatis, wanteth the plurall number.

As, atis, is of the feminine gender: as civitas, civitatis, civitatum, and civitatum. for wordes of many syllables ending in *as*, are oftentimes contracted. So likewise are declined these that have the plurall number, caritas and facultas. So are bonitas, probitas, and such like substantives, which are seldome used in the plurall number. yet anas hath anatis with *a* short. These two Adiectives, nostras & vestras, are regular.

Ars, artis: as nounes of the feminine gender. Ars, artis, artium: pars, partis, partium: whose compounds do chaunge *a* into *e*.

Ans, antis: as amans, amantis, an Adiective: sextans, dodrans, quadrans, are of the masculine gender. So Adamas, elephas, acragas, calchas, garamas, and such like Greeke wordes.

Ax, atis: as Aftyanax, aftianaëtis: Hylax, hylactis.

As, adis, with *a* short, of the masculine gender, as Vas, vadis: so certaine Greeke wordes not only of the masculine gender, as Arcas, arcadis, arcadū, but also of the feminine, as decas, decadis: monas, monadis: so Doras, Dipsas, Pallas: Nounes that betoken parentage, as Etias, ætiadis, Phaëtonias, Phaëtoniadis & such like, Glans, glandis, glandium, is of the feminine gender.

Femi-

Feminines which end in *ax*, have *acis*, with *a*, long: as Fornax, fornacis, fornacium: but abax abacis: smilax, similacis: panax, panacis, have *a* short. Pax, pacis, wanteth the Genitive and dative cases plurall: so the Adiectives, audax, capax, fallax, and such like.

The rest of the wordes of many syllables that end in *ax*, are of the masculine gender. as Thrax thracis. But those which do follow do make *a*, short: Atax, atrax, anthrax, Syphax, syphacis, with *a* long, & syphacis with *a* short, styrax, dropax, colax, candax, pharnax, limax, limacis, and calx, calcis, for a part of the foote, are of the common gender, but calx, for byicke, is of the feminine, and so are lanx, lancis, lancium: phalanx, phalangis: arx, arcis, arcium: falx, falcis, falcium: but Briax, briacis is of the masculine gender.

Abs, abis: as Arabs, arabis: trabs, trabis, trabium, of the feminine gender.

Aps, apis: as Lælaps, lælapis: daps, dapis, dapium, both of the feminine gender.

Nounes which increase by *e*. Certain Greeke nounes which are neuters: as Argos, epos, melos, hippomanes, cacoethes, should be declined after the Greeke maner, in *eos* pure: but in Latine they are so declined.

Some of the feminine gender in *es*, are so declined that *i* alone maketh the syllable of the increase: as Res, rei, rei, rem, res, re: Res, rerum, rebus,

rebus, res, rebus.

The genitive case singular onely in nounes of the feminine gender thus declined, is lyke the dative, and hath *ei*, for *eis*, with *e* long, if it come betweene two vowels, as Species, speciei: facies, faciei: otherwise it is short: as Plebs plebei: fides, fidei: spes, spei: whereof cometh that adjective of one case, Exspes. Dies, diei, is of the common gender in the singular number, and in the plurall, it is onely of the masculine gender: but Meridies is onely of the masculine gender. And manye of these nounes hauing *es* turned into *a*, are declined after the firste declination of even sillables: as Luxuries, luxuriei, and luxuria, luxuriæ. The plurall number except it be of Res and dies, is here seldom used.

Some nounes which ende in *es*, haue *eris*: as Ceres, cereris.

Is, iris: as Cinis, cineris: pulvis, pulveris.

us, eris of the neuter gender: holus, onus, opus, acus, aceris, hulus, sidus, scelus, rudus, latus, munus, vellus, viscus, vulnus, fœdus, funus, pondus: venus, veneris: vetus, veteris, an adjective.

Er, eris: Anser, anseris: later, lateris: carcer, carceris: passer, passeris: vomer or vomis, vomeris: These adjectives, Huber, degener and pauper, make huberum, degenerum, pauperum, in the genitive plurall. Luceres, & proceres, without the singular number: yet *Iuvenal* said,

Agnosco

Agnosco procerem ---

Add herevnto these that follow (although they be the names of trees) hoc filer, fileris: hic or hæc, or hoc suber, suberis: but mulier, mulieris is of the feminine gender.

These Greeke nounes, Aer, aeris, æther, ætheris, which want the plurall number, and crater, crateris, follow the Greeke declination and *prosodie*: so Character, characteris, and all others that end in *er* being long, which happeneth as often as the genitive doth end in *eris*.

The gender. Those wordes which doe signifie the fruites of the earth, and end in *er*, are without the plurall number: as Siser, siseris, (yet *Plinie*, in his 20. booke, and 5. chapter, sayd, *Hicissus ideo stomacho utile videtur, quoniam nemo tres siseres edendo continuaret*) Laser, cicer, papaver, both for the plant and the fruite, piper, hic vel hæc tuber, for the fruite of a tree: hæc laver, in *Plinie*: but hic cucumber, or cucumis: so acer, aceris, although it be the name of a tree, and that which heretofore was called itiner, and now iter, itineris: vber, vberis, the substantive, be of the neuter gender: so spinter, of juger, being out of use in the nominative case, cometh jugeris, jugere, in the singular number, and in the plurall it hath all cases: ver, veris, without the plural number: cadaver is perfect in both numbers: so of verber, which is rare in use, the other cases are usuall.

Et,

El, beeing long, maketh *elis*: as Raphaël, raphaëlis: so Daniël, Michaël, and these neuters, mel, mellis, wanting the Genitive and Dative case plural, and fel, without the plural number.

Ems, emis: as Hyems, hyemis, of the feminine gender.

o Long maketh *enis*: as Anio, anienis: Nerio, nerienis, the wife of *Mars*, whereof commeth Neriene, nerienes, and neria, neriæ.

En, enis: as Attagen, attragenis: splen, lien, lichen, and siren, sirenis, of the feminine gender, whereof commeth Sirena, sirenæ.

Es, etis, with *e*, short: as hæc seges, teges, interpres, and indiges, are of the common Gender: hebes, teres, perpes, prapes, are adjectives in the singular number. But aries and paries are masculines: Abies, a feminine: impetis, impete, impetibus, a worde of three cases, and of the masculine gender. Some do end in *enis*, with *e* long: as these nounes of the feminine gender, quies, quietis, and requies, requietis, and requiei: so these Adjectives in the singular number, inquires, locuples: so Greeke nounes of the masculine gender in *es*, as Lebes, lebetis, magnes, taves, and proper names, as Mendes, menderis, and mendis, so Thales, thaletis, and thalis: Chremes, chremis, & chremetis: and such like: so Cæres, cæretis, and cæritis: of the common gender.

Ens, entis: as Dens, dentis of the masculine gender.

gender: Lens, lentis, and mens, mentis, of the feminine; bibens, bibentis; serpens, serpentis: rudens, rudentis: cliens, clientis: parens, parentis, parenrum or parentium, of the common gender: so adiectives, amens, amentis; demens, docens, legens, audiens.

Ois, oëntis, as Simois, simoëntis: Pyrois, pyroëntis.

Ers, ertis: as Expers, expertis: so iners.

Es, edis, of this sort there are few: as Pes, pedis: & feminines: as compes, compedis, & merces, mercedis, hæres, hæredis of the common gender: so before it was sayd, hic præ, prædis.

Ens, entis: as Libripens, libripendis, hic & hæc nefrens, hæc lens.

Ex, ecis: as refex, refecis (but halec, halecis, is of the feminine gender, and perfect in both numbers, or els of the neuter gender without the plurall number) Myrmex, myrmecis: ver-vex, vervecis: but these nounes are of the feminine gender: Nex, necis; precis, precum, and other cases which want the nominative singular: sæx, sæcis: merx, mercis, are perfect in both numbers.

Ex, egis: as Aquilex, aquilegis: lelex, lelegis: grex, gregis: rex, regis: lex, legis, is of the feminine gender, whereof commeth exlex, exlegis an adiective. *Eps, epis*: as Seps, sepis a serpent.

Words increasing by *i*: as Glis gliris, glirū.
D II,

Il,ilis: as *fil, filis*, a neuter. This word *supellectilis* hath heretofore bene used, whereof is contracted *supellex*, *supellectilis*, and in the ablative case *supellectile*, or *supellectili*, is a feminine which lacketh the plurall number: *pugil, pugils, pugilum*, of the common gender: *vigil, vigilis, vigilum*: so *pervigil*, are Adiectives in the singular number.

O,inis: as *Apollo, apollinis*: *turbo, turbinis*: so of those which doe ende in *do* and *go*, which are of the feminine gender: as *filigo* that wanteth the plurall number, also *Lanugo, lanuginis*, which is perfect: so *libido*: *formido*: yet *ordo*, and *cardo*, are of the masculine gender: *homo* and *nemo* (that wanteth the plurall) & *margo* are of the common gender.

En,inis, is of the neuter gender: as *omen, ominis*, and *gluten* which wanteth the plurall number: so *nomen, fulmen, flumen*: but these wordes that come of *cano*, are of the masculine gender, to wit, *oscen, liticen, lyricen, fidicen, tibicen*, (whereof commeth also *fidicina, tibicina*) *tubicen, cornicen*: so *pecten, & flamen*, for a Priest.

Also heretofore *hoc sanguen*, and *hoc pollen*, have bene used, but afterwarde *hic sanguis, sanguinis*, without the plurall number, and *hic pollis, pollinis*, remayned in vse.

In,inis: *Delphin*, and *delphis, delphinis*, whereof commeth *delphinus, delphini*: and *Salamina*,

Salamina, which was also called *Salamis, Salaminis*, whereof came *Salamina, salamina*.

Es,itis: as *ames, amitis*: *stipes, limes, fomes, termes, tudes, trames, cespes, gurges, palmes, poples*: *hæc merges*: *hic & hæc ales, antistes*, (whereof commeth *antislita*) *eques, veles, miles, cocles, comes, Pedes*, and Adiectives in the singular number *hospes, sospes*, (whereof commeth *hospita, sospita*) also *dives*.

Is,itis: as *Samnis, samnitis, samnitium*: and beeing contracted *Samnitum*: *Dis, ditis*: *Quiris, quiritis, quiritium*, and sometimes also *quiritum*: and feminines, *lis, litis, litium*: *charis, charitis*: *cælites*, wanting the singular number, is of the common gender.

Ut,itis: as *caput, capitis*, a neuter: so *occiput, occipitis*: *sinciput, sincipitis*: and thereof commeth these Adiectives *anceps, ancipitis, biceps, bicipitis, præceps, præcipitis*, which are contracted of *ancipes, bicipes, præcipes*.

Es,idis: as the datives of *sedeo*, which are of the common gender: *obses, obsidis*: *reses, residis*: *deses, desidis*: *præses, præsidis*.

Is,idis: as *lapis, lapidis*: & *cuspes, cuspidis*, of the feminine gender: and these Greeke nounes of the feminine gender, *ægis, aspis, aclis, ibis, tyrannis, cassis, capis, cenchris*, a hauke, *pyramis, pyxis*: so Greeke names that signifie parentage, and are declined after the greek declination, as *Æneis, æneidos*, and such like: yet

Crenis hath crenidis, with *i* long: Nesis nesis, Psophis, psophidis. *Id, idis*, David, davidis.

Ex, icis: wordes of many sillables do chaunge into *i*: as apex, apicis: ramex, ramicis: latex, laticis: vortex and vertex habet vorticis, and verticis: caudax, caudicis: and codex, codicis: podex, podicis: but carex, caricis, and vibex, vibicis with *i* long, are of the feminine gender: and obex, obicis: imbrex, imbricis: filix, filicis: cortex, corticis: culex, culicis: pumex, pumicis, are of the common gender. Adiectives in the singular number, artifex, opifex, make their genitive plurall artificum, opificum: illex, illicis: but supplex hath suplices and supplicia.

Ix, icis: as ibix, ibicis: calix, calicis: varix, varicis, and such like. Cilix a man of *Cilicia*. But these are of the feminine gender, histrix, falix, filix, fornix, coxendix, pix wanting the plurall number: natrix for a serpent, is of the common gender: but these masculines following doe make *i* long in the genitive case, spadix, phoenix, pistrix for a fishe, and nouns of the feminine gender, as radix, lodix, cervix, perdix: victrix, maketh also victricia, in the plurall number: so do these Adiectives, felix, pernix.

Ex, igis: as remex, remigis.

Eh, & ibs, ibis. as celebs, calibis: of the common gender. Libs, libis: a minde.

Eps, ipis, feminines: Forceps, forcipis: sitps, fur-

stirpis, when it is taken for issue, but being used for a plant, it is of the common gender: princeps, principis, principum, is of the common gender. These adiectives, municeps and particeps, have in the genitive plural municipum, participum.

Ix, ivis: as nix, nivis, of the feminine gender. Those that increase by *o*. Certaine Greeke nouns are so declined, that the vowel *o* goeth next before *is, os, ois*: as heros, herois: Minos, minois.

Os, ossis: as Os, ossis, osium: so exos, exossis.

Os, oris: as mos, moris: so flos: but ros, roris, hath rorium, in the genitive plurall. Glos is of the feminine gender: os oris, orium, of the neuter.

Or, oris: as rumor, rumoris: so honor, labor, vapor, clamor, which have also honos, labos, vapos, clamos, and sopor which wanteth the plurall number: primores, wanteth the singular number. Castor, castoris: rhetor, rhetoris, and such like Greeke nouns which increase by *o* short. Arbor, of the feminine gender, which is also arbos, arboris: author, authoris and memor, memoris, are Adiectives in the singular number: aquor, aquoris, ador, adoris, (wanting the plurall number) and marmor, marmoris, having *o* short, are neuters. Also comparatives ending in *or* or *us*, do make their genitive in *oris*: as doctior & doctius, doctioris.

Vs,oris,neuters,littus,littoris: so nemus, facinus, fœnus, tergus,tempus,decus,corpus, (and Adiectives hereof deriued, bicorpor, tricorpor)pecus,pectus,penus, pignus: lepus, leporis, is of the masculine gender, specus,a word of one case of the neuter.

Vr,oris. Of this declination there be foure neuters,ebur or ebor,eboris:robur or robor roboris,(euen when it is taken for a tree)jecur jecoris,jecinoris,jocinoris:femur,femoris.

Ol,olis,as Sol,solis,the onely worde that endeth in *ol*.

O,onis:as harpago,harpagonis:so aquilo,aquilonis,udo,ligo,titio,turbo, for a sword-player,cento,cudo: unedo is of the feminine gender:but also both seeme to the Grammarians to be a word of one case,Sulmo,although it be the name of a citie, is of the masculine gender:bubo,bubonis, is of the common gender.

In the time of *Cicero* and *Cæsar*,these Greeke contracted nounes were declined after the Latine rule by *o* long:as Io,ionis:Dido,didonis:Calypso,calypsonis: in the time of *Quintilian*, the Greeke declination was followed: as Dido,didus:Dido,dido:but I rather follow that golden age.

Nounes which are deriued of verbs and end in *io*,are of the feminine gender: as ratio,religio,legio,natio:so ditio and contagio (which wanteth the plurall number) talio. But pugio

is

is of the masculine gender.

On,onis:as Triton,tritonis:trigon,trigonis: Agamemnon,agamemnonis: canon, canonis:but sindon,lindonis,and icon, are of the feminine gender:Python,of the common.

Os,ovis:as bos,bovis(of the common gender) and in the plurall number, boves,boum: bubus,and bubus.hic jupiter,jovis.

Os,otis:as nepos,nepotis:but cos,cotis,cotium:and dos,dotis,dotium: are of the feminine gender:and sacerdos,sacerdotis:compos compotis:impos,impotis,are of the common gender. But many greeke nounes encreasing by *o* long,are of the masculine gender:as Eros,erotis:Rhinoceros,rhinocerotis.

Ors,ortis:as these feminines:mors mortis:fors sortis,sortium (as also these Adiectives compounded therof,consors,exors)cohors,cohortis,cohortium:fors,forte:a word of two cases.

Ons,ontis:as Aaró,Aarontis:Phaeton,phaetontis:and such Greeke wordes.

Ons,ontis:as mons,montis,montium:fons,fontium: pons,pontium: but frons,frontiũ, is of the feminine gender:spontis,spôte: a word of two cases:sons,sotis an adiective. *Os,odis*:as custos,custodis,of the common gender.

Certaine Greeke nounes do turne *us* into *o-dis*:as tripus,tripodis:so OEdipus,œdipodis: whereof commeth OEdipodes,œdipodæ:and OEdipus,œdipi.

Or, ordis: as cor, cordis, cordinum: of the neuter gender: and the compounds therof: excors, focors, vecors, concors, discors.

Ons, ondis: as hzc frons, frondis, frondium.

Ox, ocis, with o long: as volvox, volvocis: and these Adiectives, atrox, velox, ferox. But cappadox, cappadocis, hath o short: so celox, celocis, of the feminine gender: præcox, an adiective hath præcocis, and præcoquis: but nox, noctis, noctium, is of the feminine gender.

Ox, ogis, as Allobrox, allobrog s.

Ops, opis, with o long: as Cercops, cercopis: Cyclops, cyclopis: conops, conopis: hydrops, hydropis: but these have o short, Æthiops, æthiopis: Cærops, cæropis: Dolops, dolopis: Ops, opis, a Goddess: but without the nominative case opis, opi, opem, ope, for ayde and power, and in the plurall number, it is wholly declined, opes, opum, for riches, whereof cometh the Adiective, inops, inopis, inopum.

Nounes that encrease by u.

Vs, uis: of the common gender: as sus, suis: grus, gruis.

Some nounes ending in *us*, are also declined with *us* pure for *uis*: as census, sensus, censui, censum, census, censu, censibus. So sinus which heretofore was sinum. These are of the feminine gender, acus, idus, wanting the singular number, ficus, a tree and the fruite, manus, tribus, domus, without y ablative singular,

lar, porticus, penus, wanting the plurall number: but specus, and colus are of the common gender.

Iesus, Iesu, Iesum, Iesu, Iesu, are cases taken from the Creeke declination.

Some neuters ending in *u* are in the singular number but of one case and yet in the plural number are declined with diverse cases: as tonitru, tonitrua, tonitruum, tonitribus: cornu, cornua, cornuum, cornibus, so veru, genu: but these have onely the ablative case: assu, noctu, iussu, injussu, permissu, promptu, in the dative and ablative case plurall these end in *u*-bus, artus, specus, lacus, tribus, partus, portus, which also hath portibus.

Ur, uris: of the neuter gender: as rus, ruris: so thus, without the genitive and dative case plurall, jus, crus, pus, wanting the plural number: plus, in the singular number, wanteth the dative case, and is a substantive, but in the plural number an adjective, hauing plures & pluria, plurium: Complures complura, and compluria, complurium, and hi lemures, lemurum, do want the singular number: Ligus, Liguris, one of Liguria, is of the common gender: mus, muris, murium, of the masculine, tellus, of the feminine.

Ur, uris, of the neuter gender: as murmur, murmuris: so sulfur, guttur: so Anxur, and Tybur, although they be the names of Cities

(Anxur is sometimes also of the masculine gender) but vultur, fursur, curtur, are masculines. augur, auguris, fur, furis, are of the common gender: cicur, cicuris, an adiective.

ul, ulis: as praesul, praesulis: of the common gender: so exul.

us, utis: of the feminine gender: as virtus, virtutis: But salus, servitus, senectus, iuventus, & such like substantives, do want the plural number: & adiective intercus, hath intercutis, puls, pultis, pultium, is of the feminine gender.

us, untis: as these Greeke names of Cities: Opus, Opuntis: Hydrus, Hydruntis: Trapezus, Trapezuntis: Cerasus, Cerasuntis: names of townes: so Aruns, aruntis: so these Latin words, iens, euntis: and the compounds abiens, obiens, rediens, periens: yet ambiens hath ambientis in the genitive case.

us, udis, with *u* long, of the feminine gender: as incus, incudis: so subscus, palus, paludis, paludium and paludum: notwithstanding pecus pecudis, with *u* short, laus, laudis, fraus, fraudis, be of the feminine gender.

ud, udis, Bogud, Bogudis:

ux, ucis, of the feminine gender: as nux, nucis, crux, crucis: but lux, lucis: wanteth the genitive case plural. Pollux, Pollucis: dux, ducis: is of the common gender: redux, reducis: trux, trucidis: fauces, faucium, faucibus, be adiectives without the singular number.

unx,

unx, uncis: as Septunx, septuncis, septuncium: so deunx, deuncis, deuncium: quincunx, quincuncis, quincuncium.

ux, ugis, as frux, frugis: of the feminine gender conjux (or conjunx) conjugis, of the common gender.

Ur, uris: as urbs, urbis, urbium:

Ps, pis, as auceps, aucupis: of the common gender.

Nounes that increase by *y*.

T, yos: as these neuters, moly, molyos: *Æpyos*.

Ti, yos: as Phorcys, Phorcyos.

Tn, ynīs: as Porcyn, Porcynis: Gortyn, Gortynis, of the feminine gender.

Tns, ynthis: as Tyrins, Tyrrhinis: a river and a Title.

Ys, ydis: as chlamys, chlamydis: of the feminine gender.

Yx, ycis, as Eryx, erycis: sandyx, sandycis: calyx, calycis: Bebryx, bebrycis, a word betokening a mans countrey with *y* doubtful, bombyx, bombycis, and lynx, lyncis: are of the common gender.

Yx, ychis: as onyx, onychis: Sardonyx, sardonichis: of the common gender.

Yx, ygis: oryx, orygis: styx, stygis, a word of the feminine gender.

Ybs, ybis: as chalybs, chalybis: of the masculine gender.

ps, yphis: as gryps, gryphis.

CAP.

Of Nounes that are infinite.

The generall rule of wordes of uneven syllables hath hitherto bene handled. There are but few nounes which are in number infinite among the Latinistes, as these neuters, frit, git, pondo: & these adjectives, opus, nequam, damnas: præsto: which wordes whether they be used in all cases, it is to be considered. So these nounes of the singular number onely, instar, fas, nefas, necesse, necessum, nihil, nil, gelu: but nauci & mancipi for mancipi are genitive cases, which will not have an adjective joyned with them. no more will frugi, for frugis: though Cicero say, bonæ frugi homo. such are ejusmodi, illiusmodi, huiusmodi, in which a speech is made one word by an accent. The names of numbers, being adjectives plural are infinite: as quatuor, quinque, & such as end in a, triginta, quadraginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta, septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta: so cētum, mille, tot, totidē, quot, quotquot, aliquot: so a, b, c, alpha, beta, & all other names of letters. So wordes take definitely, as clarū, mane, scire tuum. Some barbarous wordes are sayd to be infinites, as Adam, Noë, Aixi, Illiturgi, which in Latine might better be declined: as Adamus, Noëus, Aëxum, Illiturgū, as Caesar did decline the French names both of men and

and townes, in Latine, as Orgetorix Orgetorigis: Melodunum, Meloduni: such are sinapi, gummis, cepe, Gadir, which might be better declined, sinapis, Gummis, cepa, Gades. So Cim might be made Cimum, & such like. And thus much concerning the etimologie of nounes: it followeth that we speake of a verbe.

The end of the first booke.



THE SECOND

booke of Peter Ramus
his Grammer.

Of a Verbe.



Verbe is a word of number with tense and person. A tense is a difference of a verbe according to the times present, past, and to come.

Every present tense is passing, but not past:
The

The preter tense and the future tense are partly not past, & partly fully past. Therfore of this verbe finite there are three tenses not past, & as many fully past, and every one of them almost are double. *The tense not past*, as the first present tense, amo, amor, the second, amem, amer: the third, amarem, amarer: the first preter tense, amabam, amabar: the second also, amarem, amarer: Of the first preter tense not past, both arise a noune participle, bā or bar, being changed into *us*: as of amabam, sedebam, loquebar, commeth amans, sedens, loquēs. The first future, amabo, amabor: the second, amare, amato, amator. yet amem, and amer, may also be of the future tense, as well as amarem, and amarer. The second and the third person singular of the second future is all one: as amato, amator.

The tenses fully past: as the first preter tense, amavi: the second, amaverim: the third, amavissem: the fourth amaverim: the future amaverim, or amavero: and in the other persons, as in the second preterperfect tense. For this is also ambiguous, as amem and amarem.

The syllables of tenses increasing by *a, e, o*, are made long: as amabam, amatote, legemus. yet *e* before ram, rim, & ro, is made short. *i* and *u* are short: as amaverā, amaverim, amavero, amamini, legitis, sumus, volumus, perculi, pepuli: yet the Poetes, in amaverimus, amave-

maveritis, and such like, doe at their pleasure make long the last syllable but one.

The first preterperfect tense is made of the second person of the present tense, the last letter being turned into *vi*: as amas, amavi; fles, flevi; petis, petivi; audis, audiui.

The contraction of the first preterperfect tense & the derivatives thereof, is most usuall & doth extend to the greatest part of verbes: as cupij, audij, amasti, nosti, scisti: & in the plurall number, as amavere, docuere, petivere, audivere.

The chief *Anomalie* of the preterperfect tense is double, the first when *v* is turned into *u*, the vowell going before being taken away, as domus, domui for domavi: so habes, habui; alis,alui: salis, salui.

The second *Anomalie* is, whereas *v* is taken away with the vowell going before: as juvas, juvi: moves, movi: defendis, defendi: comperis, comperi.

The first person of the preterperfect tense being of two syllables, is made long: as in flavi, movi, sevi, scivi.

And thus much concerning the tenses of a finite verbe. A verbe infinite is either perpetuall, or participiall. Perpetuall which is varied by *re*, *ri*, or *se*: by *re*, or *ri*, in the present tense. as amare, amari: by *se*, in the preter tense not past, the preterperfect tense, and in the preterpluperfect tense, as amavisse, Participiall, which is declined like

like a noun that hath cases, and is either a Gerunde, or a Supine.

A *Gerunde*, which in the present tense and preterite is varied in *di*, and *do*, and in the future tense, in *dum*. The first is formed by chaunging *bam*, or *bar*, into *ndi*: as *amabam*, *amandi*; *sedebam*, *sedendi*; *loquebar*, *loquendi*. Of the first gerunde ending in *di*: the two other, ending in *do*, and *dum*, do arise. Of a gerunde doth come a noun gerundive ending in *dus*, *da*, *dum*. *Cicero*, *Quibus tuendus erat*. *A Deo nobis causa ordiendæ est*.

A *Supine* is that which is varied in the present tense and the pretertense in *u*, and in the future tense in *um*: as *amatu*, *amatum*.

The first *Supine* is formed of the first finite preterperfect tense, the two last letters being chaunged into *u*, as *amavi*, *amatu*, *juvi*, *jutu*; *flevi*, *fletu*; *movi*, *motu*; *petivi*, *petitu*; *audivi*, *auditu*: this *ui* is chaunged into *iu*: as *domui*, *domitu*; *habui*, *habitu*; *alui*, *alitu*; *salui*, *salitu*, for *salitu*: from hence doth proceede a noun participiall ending in *us*, as *amatus*.

The second *Supine* is made of the first, *u* being added thereunto, as of *amatu*, *amatum*: & from hence doth proceede the noun participiall ending in *urus*, *u* being chaunged into *ur*: as of *amatum*, *amaturus*: and thus much concerning the tense or time.

A *Person* is a speciall end of a verbe: and is three-

threefold in both numbers: the first person singular *amo*, the second *amas*, the third, *amat*: The first person of the plurall number, *amamus*, the second, *amatis*, the third, *amant*. from hence there is a double forme of a verb, the first, is when the theme doth end in *o*, and if it may be varied by *or*, it is called a *verbe active*: as *amo*, *amor*: if it cannot, it is called a neuter: as *sedeo*, *studeo*.

The second is, when the theme doth end in *or*, and then if it may be varied by *o*: it is called a *passive*: as *amor*, *aino*: otherwise it is called a *deponent*: as *Loquor*. *Passives*, and *Deponentes*, do want their perfect tenses: but the supines of *deponentes* are formed of fained pretertenses as: *insidiatu*, *veritu*, *fruitu*, *mentitu*, as it were of *insidiavi*, *verui*, *fruiui*, *mentivi*: hereof doth spring a noun of the passive or *deponent* signification, this letter *s* being added: as *amatus*, *loquutus*. Also the passive signification doth often agree to the *deponent*: as *testata publicis literis*: *Medirata omnia*.

Also certaine verbes are onely coniugated in the third person of the singular number: and they are called *Impersonals*: as *pænitet*, *amatur*: which wordes do follow the law of their originall theme.

Of the first coniugation in bo.

The varying of a verbe, according to tenses and persons, is called a *coniugation*: and it is either in *bo*, or in *am*. In *bo*, whose first future tense not past doth end in *bo*, or *bor*: and it is formed of the second person singular of the first present tense, by turning *s* or *ris* into *bo*, or *bor*: as *amas*, *amaris*, *amabo* *amabor*; *fles*, *fleris*, *flebo*, *flebor*, & in the second person of this future is short in *beris* and *bere*: as *amaberis*, or *amabere*. The *coniugation* in *bo*, is double. The first, whose second person singular, of the first present tense doth end in *as*, being an active, or in *aris* being a passive. An example of the first forme is this.

Amo I love, *amas* thou lovest, *amat* he loveth: *amamus* we love, *amatis* ye love, *amant* they love:

Amem I may love, *ames*, *amet*: *amemus*, *ametis*, *ament*:

Amarem I might or could love, *amares*, *amaret*: *amaremus*, *amaretis*, *amarent*:

Amabam I did love, *amabas*, *amabat*: *amabamus*, *amabatis*, *amabant*:

Amabo I shall or will love, *amabis*, *amabit*: *amabimus*, *amabitis*, *amabunt*.

Ama, vel *amato*, love thou, *amato*: *amate*,
amanto

amanto.

Amavi I have loved, *amavisti*, *amavit*: *amavimus*, *amavistis*, *amaverunt*, vel *amavere*.

Amaverim, I might or should have loved, *amaveris*, *amaverit*: *amaverimus*, *amaveritis*, *amaverint*.

Amavissem, I might or should have loved, *amavisses*, *amavisset*: *amavissemus*, *amavissetis*, *amavissent*:

Amaveram, I had loved: *amaveras*, *amaverat*: *amaveramus*, *amaveratis*, *amaverant*.

Amavero I may or can love hereafter, *amaverim*, as before.

Amare, *amavisse*.

Amandi, of loving, *amando*, *amandum*: *amatu*, *amatum*.

The *Anomalie* of tenses not past. *Ovat* is onely used with Grammarians, wherof notwithstanding cometh ovals. of *juro* cometh *dejero*, & *pejero*: *Dor*, *der*, & *for* are not used: *daris*, *deris*, and *faris*, and those that spring of them, are in use. *Dabam*, and those that come thereof, do make short the first letter of the increase.

The *Anomalie* of perfect tenses: Of those that are fully & regularly coniugated, there are few *Anomalies*. *Poto*, *potavi*, *potatu*, & *potu*; *neco*, *necavi*, *necatu* & *necu*: *plico* hath sometimes *plicui*, & *plicitu* but for the most part it is regular, as his compounds are alwayes with *sub*, or with a *neune*: as *supplico*, *multiplico*, *triplico*,

plico, seco and frico, have secui sectu, & fricui, frictu: (but secaturus, affricaturus, refricaturus, are good Latin wordes) veto, & domo are of the first *Anomalie*, and juvo of the second: yet *Persius* sayth vetavit and *Salust* iuvaturus. Lavo wantyng the ptertense hath Lavatum, Nexo is sayd to want both the ptertense and the supines: do, dedi, datum.

Of neuters some do foyme nounes, as of a deponent: as of inveteravi, inveteratu, inveteratus: so of juro, commeth juratus, of ceno, cenatus, of titubo, titubatus.

These verbes following are of the first *Anomalie*, sono, tono, cubo, crepo: but sonaturum, & intonaturum, are good Latin wordes: *Cicero* also hath increpavit, & discrepavit. Mico micui: emico, emicui, wanteth the supine, (yet emicaturus, is in use) dimico, dimicui, & moze often dimicavi, but alwayes dimicatu, whereof commeth dimicatio: Sto, steti, statu: whereof commeth status, stata, statum: & status, status, statui: although there be also staturus, Asto, astiti, astitu, and astatu: Præsto, præstiti, præstitu, and prestatu, wherof commeth præstaturus, beyng a word used of *Cicero*. Labo wanteth the ptertense, and the supine.

An example of the second forme.

Amor, I am loved, amaris, vel amare, amatur; amamur, amamini, amantur.

Amer

Amer, I may or can be loved, amaris vel amere, ametur: amemur, amemini, amentur.

Amarer, I should or would be loved, amaris vel amarere, amaretur; amaremur, amaremini, amarentur.

Amabar, I was loved, amabaris vel amabare, amabatur: amabamur, amabamini, amabantur.

Amabor, I shall or will be loved, amaberis vel amabere, amabitur: amabimur, amabimini, amabuntur.

Amare, vel amator, be thou loved, ametur; amamini, amantor.

Amari, to be loved.

All deponentes in this coniugation are fully regular.

C A P. 3.

Of the second coniugation in bo.

The second coniugation in *bo* is, whose second person singular of the first present tense both end in *es*, or *eris*, with *e* long.

An example of the first forme.

Fleo, I weepe, fles, flet: flemus, fletis, flent.

Fleam, I may or can wepe, fleas, flet: flemus, fletis, flent.

Flerem, I might or should weepe, fleres: fletret:

ret:fleremus,fleretis,flerent.

Flebam,I wept or did weepe, flebas, flebat: flebamus, flebatis, flebant.

Flebo, I shall or will weepe, flebis, flebit: flebimus, flebitis, flebunt.

Fle, vel flecto, weepe thou, flecto: flecte, flecto:

Flevi, I haue wept, flevisti, flevit, flevimus, flevistis, fleverunt vel flevire.

Fleverim, I might or could have wept, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus, fleveritis, fleverint.

Flevissem, I might or should have had wept, flevisses, flevisset: flevissemus, flevissetis, flevissent.

Fleveram, I had wept, fleveras, fleverat: fleveramus, fleveratis, fleverant.

Flevero, vel fleverim, I may or shall weepe hereafter and so forth.

Flere, to weepe.

Flevisse, to have or had wept.

Flendi, of weeping, flendo, flendum.

Fletu, to be wept, fletum.

There are fewe verbes in this coniugation that are in tenses, and persons fully regular: as vicio, deleo, neo, and the compounds of pleo, expleo, impleo, repleo, compleo.

And fewer neuters, as oleo, olui, it seemeth also to have had olevi, wherof cometh oletu, & hereof are compounded exoleo, exolevi, exoletu: so aboleo, obsoleo, peroleo, (but aboleo, abolui

abolui hath abolitu) so suboleo, subolevi, subolitu: but adoleo adolevi, adultu: redoleo, redolui, and redolevi, redolitu and redoletu.

The first *Anomalie* in other verbes as well fully coniugated, as neuters, doth containe a very great part: as arceo, arcui, arcitu: so habeo, sorbeo, moneo, taceo, terreo: but torrui, macteth tostui: tenui, tentu: (but the compounds thereof, attineo, attinui, attentu: so detineo, contineo) doceo, docui, doctui: censeo, censui, censu: misceo, miscui, mistu: timeo, timui, wanteth the Supine.

Neuters: soleo, solui, solitu: so lateo, liceo, libeo, valeo, mereo, noceo, dolco, aleo, coaleo, pario, pigeo, pudeo, placeo: but careo, caritu, and cassu: frendeo, frendui, hath frensu: tædeo, tædui, tæsu, being out of use, wherof cometh pertædeo, pertædui, pertæsu: pateo, patui, passu: And very many neuters, having their preterperfectense ending in *ui*, want the supines: as egeo, egui, horreo, oporteo, humeo, sileo, tordeo, studeo, stupeo, strideo, splendo, rauceo, rigeo, rubeo, languco, jaceo, vireo, vigeo, fæteo, fraceo, frondeo, flaveo, flacceco, floreo, marceo, macio, mucceco, nitio, tepeo, torpeo, tumeo, deceo, candeo, calleo, polleo, putreo: Liqueo, licui: ferveo, of the old verbe ferbeo, ferbui, wherof cometh deferbui, conferbui, & such like: pānitet is an impersonall, and yet notwithstanding

penitulum, is *Quintilian's* word.

The rest are of the second *Anomalie*, and have their supines almost regular: we will follow the endes of the pretertense.

Si, su: as suadeo, suasi, suasu: mulceo, tergeo. but indulgeo, indulsi, indultu: torqueo, torfi, tortu: jubeo jussi, jussu.

Neuters: hæreo, hæsi, hæsu: ardeo, arsi, arsu: maneo, mansi, mansu: so remaneo: but emineo, and immineo, have eminui, and imminui, wanting the supines: audeo, wanting the pretertense, hath ausu: wherof come these persons, ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint: so gaudeo, gavisu: but contrariwise the wordes followyng want the supines: algeo, alsi: vrgeo, vrsi: fulgeo, fulsi: turgeo, turfi.

Xi, tu: as augeo, auctu: so lugeo, mulgeo, mulxi, and mulsi, mulctu and mulsu: but luceo, luxi: frigeo, refrigeo, refrixi.

Vi, tu, are made of verbes that end in *veo*: as voveo, vovi, votu: so foveo, moveo: but faveo, favi, fautu: caveo, cavi, cautu: cieo, civi, citu.

These neuters following want the supines: livio, livi, flaveo, flavi, conniveo, connivi and connixi: paveo, pavi.

Di, su: as video, vidi, visu: spondeo, spospōdi, sponso: mordeo, momordi, morsu, tondeo, totondi, tonsu: but there is also, despondi, remordi, detondi.

Neuters:

Neuters: prandeo, prandi, pransu (whereof as it were, from a Deponent cometh pransus) so sedeo, sedi, sessu, and theie compounds, insidio, oblideo: pendeo, pependi, pensu: but dependeo, dependi, depensu.

These want both the Preter-tense and the supines: aveo, salveo, strideo, renideo, glabreo eluceo, mæreo.

An example of the second forme.

Fleor, I am wept for, fleris vel flere, fletur: flemur, flemini, flentur.

Fleat, I maye or can be wept for, flearis vel fleare, fleatur: flemur, flemini, fleantur.

Flerer, flereris vel flerere, fleretur: fleremur fleremini, flerentur.

Flebar, I was wept for, flebaris vel flebare, flebatur: flebamur, flebamini, flebantur.

Flebor, I shall or will be wept for, fleberis, vel flebere, flebitur: flebimur, flebimini, flebuntur.

Flere vel fletor, be thou wept for, fletor: flemini, flentor.

Fleri, to be wept for.

Deponents of the first *anomaly* are almoste these: Liceor, licitu: vereor, veritu: mereor, meritu: misereor, misertu: tueor, tuitu: polliceor, pollicitu: but fateor hath fassu: reor, ratu: medior wanteth the supine. And thus much of

of the coniugation in *bo*.

CAP. 4.

Of the first coniugation ending in *am*.

A Coniugation in *am* is that, whose first future tense not past endeth in *am*, or in *ar*: and it is formed of the first person singular of the first present tense, this bowell *o* or this syllable, or beeing chaunged into *am*, or *ar*: as *peto*, *petam*: *audio*, *audiam*: *petor*, *petar*: *audior*, *audiar*: in whose gerundes, *e* in the middle of the word going before *u* and *d*, is chaunged into *u*: as *faciundum*, *legundum*, *experiundum*, from whence come such like Gerundives ending in *undus*. The coniugation in *am* is double: the first, whose second person singular of the first present tense doth end in *is*, or in *eris* short: as *petis*, *peteris*.

An example of the first forme.

Peto, I desire: *petis*, *petit*: *petimus*, *petitis*, *petunt*.

Petam, I may or can desire, *petas*, *petat*: *petamus*, *petatis*, *petant*.

Peterem, I might or shoulde desire, *peteres*, *peteret*: *peteremus*, *peteretis*, *peterent*.

Petebam, I did desire, *petebas*, *petebat*: *petebamus*, *petebatis*, *petebant*.

Petam,

Petam, I shall or will desire, *petes*, *petet*: *petemus*, *petetis*, *petent*.

Pete vel petito, desire thou, *petito*: *petite*, *petanto*.

Petivi, I haue desired, *petivisti*, *petivit*: *petimus*, *petivisti*, *petiverunt vel petivere*.

Petiverim, I might or shoulde haue desired, *petiveris*, *petiverit*: *petiverimus*, *petiveritis*, *petiverint*.

Petivissem, I might or shoulde have had desired, *petivisses*, *petivisset*: *petivissemus*, *petivissetis*, *petivissent*.

Petiveram, I had desired, *petiveras*, *petiverat*: *petiveramus*, *petiveratis*, *petiverant*.

Petivero, vel *petiverim*, I shall or will desire.

Petere, to desire.

Petivisse, to have or had desired.

Petendi, of desiring, *petendo*, *petendum*.

Petitu, to be desired, *petitum*.

The anomaly of tenses not past.

Inquo, or *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquiunt*

The future, *inquires*, *inquiet*: *inque*, *inquito*. These verbes following, *fac*, *dic*, *duc*, are contractes, for *face*, *dice*, *duce*. So *adduc*, & *prædic* are compounded verbes (notwithstanding *Terence* sayde *abduce*, and *traduce*) but the compounds of *facio* are regular, *effice*, *perface*.

Me-

Memento, and mementote, are the onely persons of the time or tense not past.

The anomaly of perfect tenses. These that follow are regular: as Sapio, cupio: and verbs ending in *so*, as arcesso, facesso, capesso: but there is also sapui, facessi, and capessi.

These verbs do follow the first anomaly: vomo, vomui, vomitu: so gemo, molo, dispesco, compesco: but also, hath alui, alitu, and altu: gigno, genui, genitu: so of lacio, allicio, elicio, illicio, commeth *ui*, in the pretertense, and *iu* in the supines (but of allicio, commeth allexi, allectu, as illicio, pellicio) so pono, posui, positu.

These verbs following doe end their Supines, by chaunging *ui* into *iu*: as colo, colui, cultu: oculo, oculi, occultu: consulo, consului, consultu: this verbe sero, so ordino, and the compoundes thereof, exsero, insero, desero, confero: have servi, sertu: so rapio, rapui, raptu: but linquo, hath liqui, licu: so texo, texui, textu: pinso, pinsui, piltu: inquit and inquit are onely used.

Neuters, strepo, strepui, strepitu: fremo, fremui, fremitu.

Verbes ending in *so*, do borrow their pretertense and their supines of their primitives: as pertimesco, pertimui, as scisco, scivi, scitu: so adscisco, rescisco, conscisco. Glisco wanteth the pretertense, and the supines. Many neuters borrowed out of euerie coniugation, are of this sort:

sort: as inveterasco, inveteravi, inveteratu: conualesco, convalui, convalitu: ingemisco, ingemui, ingemitu: obdormisco, obdormiui, obdormitu. And if the primitives do want the pretertense and the supine, the derivatives shall also want them: vesperascit wanteth the pretertense and the supine. The compoundes of cubo doe imitate both his pretertense and supines: accumbo, incumbo, decumbo.

U, uiu: of which sort are these verbes that end in *uo*: as arguo, argui, argutu: so imbuo, imbui: delibuo, statuo, spuo: luo, lui, luitu, with Grammarians: but the compoundes are ablutu, and dilutu: also neuters: as sternuo, batuo. Notwithstanding ruo, hath rui, ruitu, and rutu, (whereof commeth erutu, and dirutu) Nuo, nui, nutu: so pluo, hath plui, and pluui, plutu: nigruo, nigrui, sterto, stertui, metuo, metui, tremo, tremui, without the supine. The rest are more unequal: as excello, excellui, excelsu: antecello, præcello: meto, messui, messu: nexo, nexui, nexu: pecto, pexui and pexi, pexu.

Many other verbes are of the second anomaly: in which verbes we will follow the endes of the pretertense as it were the causes of the supines.

Si, su: as spargo, mergo, tergo, rado, rodo, ludo, ludu, trudo, divido, vado, claudio, plaudu: of cello, commeth percello, perculsi, and per-

perculi, perculsu : so procello: parco, peperi, parci, and parsu. viso hath enely visi.

Mitto, misi, missu : but quatio maketh quasi, quassu. so concutio, decutio, percutio : but premo, pressi, pressu : This neuter cedo, hath cessi, cessu, whereof commeth cedo, cedite : for to tell.

SSi, su : as uro ussi, usu : gero, gessi, gestu.

Xi, tu : aspicio, aspexi, aspectu : and the rest of the compoundes of specio, inspecio, respicio, despecio, perspecio : so struo, struxi, structu : so traho, veho, duco, coquo, vivo, fligo, and the compoundes thereof affligo, infligo, confligo, profligo, so sugo, suxi, suctu : rego, rexi, rectu, and the compounded wordes thereof. as arrigo, dirigo, porrigo, corrigo, whereof neuters contracted as pergo, surgo, assurgo, doe also make perrexerunt, perrectu : surrexi, surrectu : so clango, plango, tingo : so of stingo, commeth extinguo distinguo : of ungo, inungo, perungo. But pungo, hath punxi, and pupugi, punctu : repungo, repunxi, and repupigi, repunctu : but expungo, hath expunxi, expunctu : and compungo, compunxi, compunctu : these wordes following do cast away *n* in the supine : stringo, strinxi, strictu : so fingo, pango, pingo. Mejo, as it were deribed of mingo, minxi, mictu : lingo, linxi : ningit hath enely ninxit.

Xi, xu : as figo, fixi, fixu, so frigo, flecto, ne-

cto

cto, plecto, fluo. But ango, anxi : conquinisco hath onely conquexi.

Psi, ptu, as Sumo, sumpsi, sumptu : so scalpo, sculpo, scribo, carpo, clepo, temno, demo, como, promo : in which it pleaseth some to write *p* to make a good sound, saith *Priscian*.

Neuters : serpo, serpsi, scriptu : so repo, nubo, whereof commeth this worde nupta the bride.

Ri, su : as curro : cucurri, cursu : but accorro, accurri, accursu : so recurro, decurro, praecurro, (which notwithstanding with *Plautus*, is praecurri) verro, verri, versu : pario, peperi, paritu, & partu : furo, wanteth the pretertense and the supine.

Li, su : fallo, falli, falsu : vello, velli, or vulsi, vulsu : fallo, fecelli, falsu : tollo, whereof commeth sustollo, sustuli, sublatu : pello, pepuli, pulsus : of cello, commeth percello, perculi, and perculsu : so procello, proculi, proculsu : psallo, hath onely psalli.

Mi, ptu : as emo, emi, emptu : adimo, ademi, ademptu : redimo, redemi, redemptu : but demo hath dempsi, demptu : promo, prompsi, promptu.

Ni, tu : as cano, cecini, cantu : but accino, accinui, accentu : so occino, concino, praecino : memini, in thepreterpluperfectense, and in those tenses, which are deribed of the perfect (being called allied tenses) is coniugated.

Vi, tu : as sero to some, sevi, satu : infero, in-

sevi,

sevi, insitu: sa obsero: sino, sivi, situ: solvo, solvi, solutu: sterno (as: were of stras) stravi, stratu: sperno, (sprevi, spretu: lavo, lavi, lautu & lotu: voluo, volvi, volutu: lino, lini, livi, and levi, litu: nosco, novi, notu: ignosco, ignovi, ignotu: but agnosco, hath agnovi, agnitu: so cognosco, cognovi, cognitu: tero, trivi, tritu: cerno, and cresco, crevi, cretu: pascio, pavi, pastu: calvo hath onely calvi.

Ti, tu: as sisto, sistis, an active, steti, statu: but the neuters, which are compounded thereof, as obssisto, obssiti, resisto, restiti, consisto, constiti, do want the supine: verto, verti, versu.

Di, su: as the verbes compounded of cendo, accendo, accendi, accensu: so incendo, and succendo: so scando, and the compoundes of fendo, offendo, defendo: so mando, cudo, prehendo: but sido, fidi, strido, stridi, do want the supines: sido wanteth the pretertense, and hath fisu, whereof commeth diffisus, confisus, (*Livie* also saye, confiderunt) fundo, fudi, fusu: here are seven verbes that doe dubble, as tendo, tetendi, tensu, and moze often tentu, as in the compoundes extendo, intendo, ostendo, obtendo, distendo, portendo, contendendo: tundo, tundi, tusu: but the compoundes have obtundo, obtudi, obtusu: so retundo, contundo. Also verbes compounded of *do*: as abdo, abdidi, abditu: so edo, reddo, vendo, trado, condo (whereof commeth abscondo, abscon-

abscondi) and moze selbome abscondidi, recondo, recondidi) dido, dididi, diditu: perdo, perdidi, perditu: so prodo, cado, cecidi, casu: occido, occidi, occisu: so incido: pendo, pependi, pensu: but perpendo, perpendi, perpensu. Neuters, as cado, cecidi, casu: occido, occidi, occasu, recido, recidi, recasu: accido, hath onely accidi, Pedro, pepedi, peditum. so oppedo. The wordes following doe dubble: scindo, scidi, scissu: fodio, fodi, fossu: findo, fidi, fissu: pando, pandi, passu.

Ci, tu: as ico, ici, icu: jacio, jeci, jactu: injicio, injeci, injectu: so conjicio: vinco vici, victu: facio, feci, factu (faxo, or faxim, faxis, faxit: faximus, faxistis, faxint, is used in the future) inficio, infeci, infectu: so reficio, deficio: posco, poposci, poscitu: so exposcitum caput (sayth *Seneca*) disco, didici: discitu, sayth *Priscian*: so reposco, repoposci: depono, depoposci: edisco: dedisco, dedidici: for the compounded wordes do here dubble.

Gi, tu: as ago egi, actu: (whereof commeth those persons, apage, apagite) redigo, redegi, redactu: (but satago and dego, have onely sategi, degi) lego, legi, lectu: so relego, perlego, (but intelligo, negligo, diligo, do make *vi* and *tu*) frango, fregi, fractu: effringo, effregi, effractu: so infringo, refringo, defringo: tango, tetigi, tactu: attingo, attingi, attactu: contingo, contigi, contactu: pago, pegi, and pepigi: impingo,

pingo,impegi,impactu:so compingo:fugio,
fugi,fugitu:ambigo,and vergo,doe want the
pretertense,and the supines.

Bi,tu: as glubo,glubi,glubitu: bibo,bibi,
bibitu:but scabo,scabi,and lambo,lambi: do
want the supines.

Pi,tu: as rumpo, rupi, ruptu: capio, cepi,
captu: of the old verb capio, is made capi, cap-
tu: whereof he is called captus, the which hath
taken.

An example of the second forme.

Petor, I am desired, peteris vel petere, pe-
titur: petimur, petimini, petuntur.

Petar, I maye or can be desired, petaris vel
petare, petatur: petamur, petamini, petan-
tur.

Peterer, I would should or ought to be desi-
red, petereris vel peterere, peteretur: peteremur,
peteremini, peterentur.

Petebar, I was desired, petebaris vel pete-
bare, petebatur: petebamur, petebamini, pe-
tebantur.

Petar, I shall or will be desired, peteris vel
petere, petetur: petemur, petemini, petentur.

Petere vel petitor, be thou desired, petitor:
petimini, petuntur.

Peti, for peteri, which in all other verbes of
this coniugation, is made regular: as agi, legi,
duci

duci, and such like verbes.

Deponents are here greatly irregular: some
have *tu* in the supine: as of piscor, adipiscor, a-
deptu: so indipiscor: expergiscor, experrectus
profiscor, profectu: reminiscor commen-
tu: obliviscor, oblitu: ulciscor, vltu: sequor, se-
quutu: so loquor, loquutu: ringor, rictu: nas-
cor, natu: nanciscor, nactu: fungor, functu:
fruor, fruitu, and fructu: tuor, tutu, (whereof
commeth obtutus) queror, questu: paciscor,
pactu: profiscor, profectu. The rest are in *su*:
as utor, usu: reuerter, reuersu: labor, lapsu:
nitor, nisu, and also nixu: fatiscor, fessu (wher-
of commeth lassus, defessus) gradior, gressu:
patior, passu: but these words following want
the supine: reminiscor, liquor, vescor.

C A P. 5.

Of the anomaly of Edo, Sum,
Volo, Fero.

E Do, I eate, es, est: edimus, editis, edunt.
Sedam, essem, edebam, edam.

Es vel edi, eate thou: editis vel esse.

Edi, ederim, ederam, edissem, edero, or ede-
rim: esse, edisse: edendi, edendo, edendum: e-
su, esum: or estu, estum: but with *Servius* both
comedo: and also the passive forme is fully de-
clined. Pet estu, is used for editur.

Sum, I am, es, est: sumus, estis, sunt.

Sim, I may or can be, sis sit: simus, sitis, sint.

Essem, I might or could be, esses, esset: essemus, essetis, essent. For the same, forem, fores, foret: forent, so adforem, as it were adessem.

Eram, I was, eras, erat: eramus, eratis, erant: whereof is made the participle *ens*, which Flavius first used: but the compoundes absens, præsens, potens: are more usuall.

Ero, I shall or will be, eris, erit: erimus, eritis, erunt.

Es vel esto, be thou, esto: este, estote, santo: old wryters did use site for este: as *Plautus*,

Site mihi volentes propitia.

Fui, I have beene, fuisti, fuit: fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere. Of the old verb *fuo*, whereof some examples are to be found, *Plautus*.

Nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo.

Fuerim, I might woulde coulde or shoulde have beene, fueris, fuerit: fuimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fuissem, I might woulde or shoulde have had beene, fuisses, fuisset: fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Fueram, I had beene, fueras, fuerat: fuimus, fueratis, fuerant.

Fuero, vel fuerim, I shall or will be hereafter.

Esse,

Esse, to be.

Fuisse, to have or had beene

And of forem commeth fore: the onely future tense of the infinitive mood, which is perpetuall in the Latine tongue: so affore, defore, profore: whereof commeth a future also.

VOLO.

VOlo, I will, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt. From hence come these contractes, sis, capsis, sultis: for si vis, cape si vis, si vultis.

Velim, I maye or can will, velis, velit: velimus, velitis, velint.

Vellem, I might or shoulde will, velles, vellet: vellemus, velletis, vellent.

Volebam, I did will, volebas, volebat: volebamus, volebatis, volebant.

Volam, I shall will, voles, volet: volemus, voletis, volent.

Volui, I have willed, voluisti, voluit: voluimus, voluistis, voluerunt, vel voluere.

Voluerim, I woulde or shoulde have willed, volueris, voluerit: voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint.

Voluissem, I might or shoulde have willed, voluisses, voluisset: voluissemus, voluissetis, voluissent.

Volueram, I had willed, volueras, voluerat: volueramus, volueratis, voluerant.

Voluero vel voluerim, I shal will hereafter.
Velle, to will. Voluisse.

Compounded wordes do follow
this rule: as Malo, Nolo.

Malo, I had rather, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Malim, I mave or can rather, malis, malit: malimus, malitis, malint.

Mallem, I might or shoulde rather, malles, mallet: mallemus, malletis, mallent.

Malebam, I had rather, malebas, malebat: malebamus, malebatis, malebant.

Malam, I will rather, males, malet: malemus, maletis, malent.

Malui, I have rather, maluisti, maluit: maluimus, maluistis, maluerunt vel maluere.

Maluerim, I might or shoulde have rather, malueris, maluerit: maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.

Maluissem, I might or shoulde have had rather, maluisses, maluisset: maluissimus, maluissetis, maluissent.

Malueram, I had rather, malueras, maluerat: malueramus, malueratis, maluerant.

Maluero vel maluerim, I shal or will rather, &c. as before.

Malle, to have rather. Maluisse,

NOLO.

NOLO.

Nolo, I will not, nonvis, nonvult: nolumus nonvultis, nolunt.

Nolim, I might or coulde nill, nolis, nolit: nolimus, nolitis, nolint.

Nollem, I might or shoulde nill, nolles, nollet: nollemus, nolletis, nollent.

Nolebam, I did nill or would not, nolebas, nolebat: nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.

Nolam, I shall nill or be unwilling, noles, nolet: nolemus, noletis, nolent.

Noli vel nolito, nill thou: nolite, nolitote.

Nolui, I have nilled, noluiſti, noluit: noluimus, noluiſtis, noluerunt vel noluer.

Noluerim, I have nilled, nolueris, noluerit: noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.

Noluifsem, I might or shoulde have had nilled, noluiſſes, noluiſſet: noluiſſimus, noluiſſetis, noluiſſent.

Nolueram, I had nilled, nolueras, noluerat: nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.

Noluero vel noluerim, I shal or wil nill, &c.
Nolle, to nill. Noluisse.

FERO.

Fero, I beare or suffer, fers, fert: ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Feram, I may or can beare, feras, ferat: feramus,

ramus, feratis, ferant.

Ferrem, I might or should beare, ferres, ferret: ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.

Ferebam, I did beare, ferebas, ferebat: ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.

Feram, I shall or will beare, feres, feret: feremus, feretis, ferent.

Fer vel ferto, beare thou, ferto: ferte, ferunto.

Tuli, I have bozne, tulisti, tulit: tulimus, tulistis, tulerunt vel tulere.

Tulerim, I might or shoulde have bozne, tuleris, tulerit: tulerimus, tuleritis, tulerint.

Tulissem, I would or should have had bozne, tulisses, tulisset: tulissemus, tulissetis, tulissent.

Tuleram, I had bozne, tuleras, tulerat: tuleramus, tuleratis, tulerant.

Tulero vel tulerim, I shall or will beare, &c.

Ferre, to beare: tulisse, to have or had bozne.

Ferendi, of bearing, ferendo, ferendum.

Latu, to be bozne. Latum.

Feror, I am bozne, ferris vel ferre, fertur: ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Ferar, I may or can be bozne, feraris vel ferare, feratur: feramur, feramini, ferantur.

Ferrer, I might would should or ought to be bozne, ferreris, vel ferrere, ferretur: ferremur, ferremini, ferrentur.

Ferebar, I was bozne, ferebaris, vel ferebare,

re, ferebatur: ferabamur, ferebamini, ferebantur.

Ferar, I shall or will be bozne, fereris, vel ferere, feretur: feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Ferre, vel fertor, be thou bozne, fertor: ferimini, feruntor.

Ferri, to be bozne.

CAP. 6.

Of the second conjugation in am.

The second coniugation in *am*, is whose second person singular of the first present tense finite doth end in *is*, or *iris*, with *i* long.

An example of the first forme.

Audio, I heare, audis, audit: audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Audiam, I may or can heare, audias, audiat: audiamus, audiatis, audiant.

Audirem, I might would should or ought to heare, audires, audiret: audiremus, audiretis, audirent.

Audiebam, I did heare, audiebas, audiebat: audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant.

Audiam, I shal or will heare, audies, audiet: audiemus, audietis, audient.

Audi, vel audito, heare thou, audito: audite, audiunto.

Audivi, I have heard, audivisti, audivit: audivi-

divimus, audivistis, audiverunt, vel audivere.

Audiverim, I might or should have heard. audiveris, audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint.

Audivissem, I might or should have had heard, audivisses, audivisset: audivissemus, audivissetis, audivissent.

Audiveram, I had heard, audiveras, audiverat: audiveramus, audiveratis, audiverant.

Audivero, vel audiverim, I shall or will heare. &c. as before.

Audire, to heare.

Audivisse, to have or had heard.

Audiendi, of hearing, audiendo, audiendū.

Auditū, to be heard. Auditum.

The Anomalie of the present tense. I in the first increasing of this coniugation is long: as audimus, auditis.

In *sio*, and in other persons formed thereof the bowell: commyng before another bowell, is long: as *fiam*, *fiebam*: unlesse follow: as *fierem*, *fieri*: from hence *Varro* doth use *infio*, and the *Poetes* *infic*.

Onely these persons of this verbe following are in use, *ajo*, *ais*: *ajunt*: *ajas*, *ajat*: *ajamus*, *ajant*,

The pretertense not past, *Ibam*, and *quibam* after which sorte some have pronounced other wordes: as *nutribat* for *nutriebat*, *Virgill* hath also *lenibat*: *Catullus* hath.

Audi-

Audibant eadem hac leniter & leviter.

Ajebam, *ajebas*. &c. is here fully declined. *Fierem*, *fieres*, is usuall, and not *Fierem*.

The future tense not past, *Ibo*, and *quibo*. & in auncient wryters, we read *audibo*, *esuribo*, *expedibo*, as certaine others. *Propertius*:

Lenibunt tacito vulnera nostra sono.

Horac. *Mollibit aversos penates*. of this word *ajo*, commeth *ai*. *Plautus*. vel *ai*, vel *negā*,

Fito, and *fitote*, are used of *Cato* and *Plautus*, but they are olde wordes. *Fieri*, is taken for *fire*.

The pretertense and the supine: *Eo*, *ivi*, *itu*, *queo*, *quivi*, *quitu*: *Haurio*, *haurivi*, (but more often *hausi*) *haustu*: *amicio*, *amicivi*, *amicui*, *amixi*, *amictu*: *aperio*, *aperui*, *apertu*: *lo operio*, *cooperio*: but this verbe *reperio*; hath *reperi*, *repercu*: and *comperio*, *comperi*, *compertu*.

Sarcio, *sarfi*, *sartu*: *fancio*, *fancivi*, *fancitu*, it hath also, *fanxi*, *fanctu*: *sentio*, *senfi*, *sensu*, *sepelio*, *sepelivi*, *sepultu*: *sepio*, *sepsi*, *septu*: *vincio*, *vinxi*, *vinctu*: *farcio*, *farsfi*, *fartu*: *fulcio*, *fulfi*: *fultu*: Notwithstanding this verbe *ferio*, wanteth the pretertense and the supine. *Odi*, is onely used in the preterperfectense, and in the tenses of the same kinde: the supine, at least wise of the compoundes is, *osu*, whereof commeth *exosus*, *perosus*.

Neuters, *Salio*, *salivi*, *salu*, *saltu*: *singultio*, *singul-*

singultivi, singultu: vaneō, vanivi, vānu: venio, veni, ventu.

An example of the second forme.

Avdior, I am heard, audiris vel audire, auditur: audimur, audimini, audiuntur.

Audiar, I may or can be heard, audiaris vel audiare, audiatur: audiamur, audiamini, audiantur.

Audirer I might or should be heard, audireris, vel audirere, audiretur: audiremur, audiremini, audirentur.

Audiebar I was heard, audiebaris, vel audiebare, audiebatur: audiebamur, audiebamini, audiebantur.

Audiar I shall or will be heard, audieris vel audiere, audietur: audiemur, audiemini, audientur.

Audire vel auditor, be thou heard, auditor: audimini, audiuntor.

Audiri, to be heard.

Deponens are regular: as sortior, molior, blandior, potior. yet *Virgill* sayd: Vi potitur.

These verbes following are regular, to wit, assentior, assensu: metior, mensu: ordior, orsu: but morior, moriris, moriri, and more often moreris, mori, moritu (whereof commeth moriturus) orior, ortu: Notwithstanding *Virgill* sayd.

Exoritur clamorq, virum. Horace.

Nil

Nil oriturum aliās, nil ortum tale fatentes.

So experior, expertu: opperior, oppertu: *Tarent*, Horam ne oppertus sies: notwithstanding *Plautus* sayd, id sum opperitus.

CAP. 7.

Of an Adverbe.

A Word of number, is already expounded: it followeth now, that we speake of a word without nūber, which over and beside his proper signification doth signifie no number: and that is an aduerbe, or a coniunction.

An *Adverbe* is a word without nūber, which is ioynd to another word, as valde constans: differit acutē: benē manē. Therefore an aduerbe is, as it were, the adiective of nounes, verbes, or of adverbess themselves.

There are fewe native aduerbes, mox, vix, cras, heri, ita, non: also interjections: as hei, heus, O, vā, pro: & prepositions, especially those which cannot be separated frō the word whereunto they be ioynd, as di, dis, re, se, am, con: Di is long, except in dirimo and disertus. Dis is put before three semibowels, S, j, and as many mutes T, C, P, as dissideo, disjicio, diffugio, (where turned into f) distraho, discingo, disputo. Di, is put before the rest of the mutes.

And these are seperable prepositions: ad, apud, penes, and the rest, of which præ is made thore

short in præit, and præusius. Per and præ being compounded doe signifie great amplifying: as perdoctus, prædives: notwithstanding, præclarissimum as Cicero his word.

Very many adverbs doe spring of nouns: first of those which doe differ nothynge from nouns: as these nonnulative cases, utrum, multum, minimum, potissimum: and as ablatives, initio, vespere, quo, qua, necessario, modo: and so being doubtfull, sero, sedulo, mutuo, cito, crebro.

Secondarie adverbs are made of the ablative case, and that having divers ends, diuersly. There are many made of the ablative case of a noun substantive ending in *um*: as of summa, summation, so of centuria, centuriatum, of tribu, tributum: viro, viritum: of puncto, punctum: Some doe end in *itus*: as of fundo, funditus: so coelo, coelitus, of radice, radicitus: stirpe, stirpitus. But the greatest abundance cometh of the ablative case of an adjective ending in *us* or *i*: as of docto, doctissimo: doctè, doctissimè. Notwithstanding benè malè and ritè, doe make a short. Here also sometime the ablative case doth remaine: as sedulò, sedulè: ingrato, ingrato: sometime the ablative is chaunged into *ius*: and doth almost double, as divinè, divinitus: publicè, publicitus: humanè, humanitus and humaniter, inhumanè, inhumaniter: of alio, cometh aliter:

aliter: and aliàs, ignavè, ignaviter (but there is onely naviter) largè, largiter: luculentè, luculenter: firmè, firmiter.

If the ablative case doe end in *i*, *ter* being added thereunto, it doth make an adverb: as of acri, acriter: so sublimiter, and sublime: of forti, fortiter: facilè is onely used. Audacter, difficulter, are contracted. Omnino is made of omni. Those adverbs which doe spring of comparatives, do end in *ius*, as of doctiori, doctius: of fortiori, fortius: yet of majori, cometh magis.

Those which doe end in *us* do chaunge into *r*: as of amans, diligens, cometh amanter: diligenter notwithstanding of repente, cometh derepentè and recens.

The adverbs of number, semel being excepted, are made of nouns: bis for duis (sayth Tullie) ter, quater, quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, novies, decies, undecies, duodecies, tredecies (the which is used with some as ter and decies) quatuordecies, quindecies, sexiesdecies; and in Plinie, sexdecies, deciessepties, and so forth vicies, tricies, quadragies, quinquagies, sexagies, septuagies, octogies, nonagies: so centies, ducenties, trecenties, quadringenties, quingenties, sexcenties, septingenties, octingenties, nongenties, milles: so quoties, aliquoties, toties: and those which end in *am*, bifariam, trifariam, quadri-

fariam, multifariam, omnifariam, aliquotfariam: pridie, postridie, perendie: nudius tertius, nudius quartus, and such like (as *Festus* doth say) are compounded wordes of die tertio, quarto, that is to say, now it is the third day, and now the fourth day: and they are alwayes spoken of the pretteritense. 14. *Att.* Nudius tertius dedi ad te Epistolam. *Plautus, Mostel.* nam heri & nudius tertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, usque postquam hinc peregre ejus pater abiit. 5. *Phi.* Recordamini qui dies nudius tertius decimus fuerit.

CAP. 8.

Of a Conjunction.

A Coniunction is a word without nūber, whereby the partes of an oration beyng manifold, are ioyned together: & that is either *enunciative* or *rationative*.

Speech.

Enunciative, whereby the partes of * an enunciation are ioyned: & it is partly *congregative*, and partly *segregative*.

Congregative, wherewith the partes being as it were true at the same tyme, are ioyned together: and it is either *copulative*, or *connexive*.

Copulative, wherewith the partes are coupled absolutely: as ac, etiam, item, nec, queque, and compounded wordes, atque, itemq;, neque.

Conne-

Connexive, whereby the * consequent is coupled upon condition of the * antecedent: as si, sin, ni, nisi. That which followeth. That which went before.

Segregative, whereby the partes of the enunciation, as being not true at the same tyme, are seperated: and it is either *discretive*, or *disiunctive*.

Discretive, wherewith the partes are onely seperated in reason: as autem, ast, at, interea, interim, ut, veró, verum, nunc, tamen, etsi, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis: extraquam, praterquam.

Disiunctive, whereby the partes themselves, are so seperated, as if onely one of them could be true: as aut, an, sive, vel, ve, secus.

Ratiocinative, wherewith one part of reasoning is as it were prooued by the other, & that is called *causall*, or *rationall*.

Causall, wherewith the cause of the antecedent is rendered: as enim, enimvero, etenim, siquidem, quoniam, quia, nam, namque.

Rationall, wherewith the consequent is concluded of that which went before:

as ergo, ita, itaque, ideo, igitur, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca.

The end of the second booke.

G

THE



THE THIRD Booke of Peter Ramus his Grammar.

CAP. I.

Of the agreement of a Noun.



*N*omologie is expounded in her partes, now *Syntax* is to be spoken of. *Syntax* is the second part of Grammar, which doth interpret the construction of wordes, whereunto a frequent

* *Anomalie*, being called *Ellipsis*, or * defect, is opposed. *Syntax* is either in congruities and agreement, or els in rection and government. Congruities is, when wordes do agree in common properties, which first of all is of wordes of number, whereof notwithstanding there

Which is
not according to rule.
It want.

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there is a certaine exception: & this *Syntax* is of a noun with a noun, and of a verbe with a noun.

The agreement of a noun with an other, is in case, gender, and number. 2. Ep. Gravi teste privatus sum amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo clarissimo viro. Here are three substantives teste, patre, viro, agreeing together, betwene themselves in number gender and case, & agreeing likewise with their adiectives gravi tuo clarissimo, in number, gender, & case. As also amoris summi, mei, agree betwene themselves, here the first *Anomalie* is common by defect.

In the agreement of the substantive and the adiective, the substantive sometimes, and sometimes the adiective is concealed: but it may usually be understood by some thing that is expressed. Sal. Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab urbe, alter à Gallia obstant. Here is understood, this substantive exercitus, in these adiectives, unus, & alter. Clarissimo patre natus, avis, majoribus. here is twice understood the adiective clarissimis, for the substantives, avis, and majoribus.

Not see
downe.

The next *Anomalie* is of number. Many singular numbers are taken for one plurall, 2. Divin. Procles & Eurysthenes, Lacedæmoniorum reges, gemini fratres fuerunt. But the *Anomalie* of number in substantives is more common. Liv. Lib. 28. Celiberi, novus miles: urbs Athenæ, which is also sometime in adiectives.

Pro Mil. Si tempus est ullū jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt. In *Brut.* Quo uno vincebatur a victa Græcia, id ereptum illis est.

Which
hath relatiō
& some
thing be-
re.

And there is no lesse libertie of the * reciprocal pronoun sui, joined with a gerund: but notwithstanding it is very good Latin. 2. *Divin.* Stoicos nostros irridendi sui facultatem dedisse. *Ces.* 7. Liberam facultatem sui recipiendi Bellovacis dederunt. The speciall *Anomalie* of nouns, is in gender and case.

The *Anomalie* of gender, is either of one gender unlike to another: or of many genders unlike to one: of one, as in *Brutus*, *Scipio*, *Corculum*. *Ces.* 1. *comm.* Garumna flumine. *Ter. And.* ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit? Mors omnium rerum extremum, that is, res extrema. The *Anomalie* of the gender hath great elegancie when as the relative adiective Qui, betwene two substantives of diuerse genders, doth agree with the latter, whereas it ought to agree with the former. 1. *Leg.* Animal plenum rationis, quem vocamus hominem. Notwithstanding here the * regular *Syntax* is approved. In *Som.* Homines tuentur illum globum, qui terra dicitur. 2. *Nat.* Iovis stella, quæ Phaëton dicitur. The same *Anomalie* is elegant in an adiective derived of a verbe. 2. *Divin.* Non omnis error stultitia dicenda est. *Liv.* lib. 1. Gens uniuersa Veneti appellati.

There is also an *Anomalie* of many genders
to

to one. The masculine and the feminine gender of things that have life, doe agree unto the masculine gender. *Ces.* Ptolomæum & Cleopatram reges. *Teren.* *Em.* Pater & mater mortui.

But the diuerse genders of those things which have no life, doe agree with the neuter gender: as 1. *Off.* Pulchritudinem, constantiam, ordinem, in consiliis factisque conservanda putat.

The *Anomalie* of gender and also of number, in the same sentēce, is more seldome. *Sal.* in jug. Maxima pars vulnerati aut occisi sunt: that is, maxima ex parte, vel plurimi vulnerati aut occisi sunt, as *Cicero* useth to speake.

The *Anomalie* of case is most rare: as *Cic.* *Att.* Maeste vir virtute esto. *Liv.* 2. juberem maeste virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret. for here maeste is put for mactus and mactum.

Certaine adiectives doe agree to certaine substantives: as these adiectives, which signifie numbers of dividing, doe agree to those nouns substantives, which want the singular number. 6. *Att.* Binas abs te accepi literas. 4. *Verr.* Inter binos ludos. So Quisque with certaine degrees of comparison. *Cic.* pro *Com.* Quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundius & laboriosius. 1. *Tuscul.* Doctissimus quisque. 1. *Acad.* Recentissima quæq; . But *Cicero* sayth. 3. *Nat.* Omnia minima: & 2. *Orat.* Omnes tenuis.

CAP. 2.

Of the agreement of a Verbe.

The agreement of a verbe with a noune, is in number and person. Ego, and nos, are of the first person. tu, & vos, are of the second person. the nominative cases of other nounes are of the third person. & the oblique cases of no person. frō hence the nominative case going before a verbe is called the *supposite*, & the verbe the *apposite*: as ego amo, nos amamus: tu amas, vos amaris; Tullius amat, Tullij amant.

The *Anomalie* of the *supposite* and the *apposite*. By the *apposite* of the first and second person, is oftentymes understood the *supposite* of the first and second person. *Terent. And.* Ah vercor coram in os te laudare amplius. Here ego, is understood. *Plautus.* Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tu is understood. Also the *apposite* is often understood of some thyng spokē before. *Sal.* Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab vrbe, alter a Gallia obstant. here is understood, unus exercitus obstat, alter exercitus obstat. The defect of the *apposite* beyng understood of nothyng that is expresse, is more rare. *Terent. Eun.* Ego ne illam? quæ illum? quæ me? quæ non? here is understood, non vlciscar, recepit, exclusit, admisit, also these kyndes of

of speeches that are continually in use, as, sed hæc hæctenus, quid multa?

The *Anomalie* of number is here lesse usuall. *Sal.* Coepere se quisque magis ac magis extollere. and more rare is that and altogether poetical. 1. *Aeneidos*, pars in frustra secant.

The *Anomalie* of number is more elegant in a verbe substantive, when as that doth agree with the latter of the *suppositos*, which ought to agree with the former: as *Terent.* in *And.* amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est. which is more usuall with Poetes: *Ovid.* omnia pontus erat. This *Anomalie* of number is also often used even with orators: *Orat.* Sin oratoris nihil vis esse, nisi compositè, ornate, copiosè eloqui: quæro id ipsum, qui possit assequi sine ea scientia, quam ei non conceditis: for here, vis, and conceditis are unlike in number. Notwithstanding *Quintilian* doth thinke it to be a like solecisme or incongruitie, if one calling one man, should say venite, or lettynge many goe their wayes, should say, abi. But notwithstanding the second person singular is for the most part so used. 1. *Orat.* Age verò ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiam mediteris, for meditemur, or quispiam meditetur.

The *Anomalie* of persons is almost continually in use. In nounes the first person, ioyned with the second or the third, agreeth with a

verbe of the first, and also the second, ioyned with the third, doth agree with a verbe of the second person. *Terent. Adelp.* Hæc si neque ego neque tu fecimus. *Cicero Terentia.* Ego & suauissimus Cicero valemus, si tu & Tullia lux nostra valetis. *Cicer. 2. Philipp.* Defendi rempublicam adolescens, non deseram senex. here ego adolescens, & ego senex is the supposite of the first person. 2. *Philip.* Hæc tu homo sapiens, non solū eloquens, ausus es vituperare. Here tu homo sapiens, is of the second person.

The gerunde in *dum*, and the latter supine in *um*, are put in place of the *supposite*, in these formes of construction, *pugnandum est*, *pugnatum est*.

CAP. 3.

Of the agreement of wordes without number, and first of an aduerbe.

The second agreement is of wordes without number, as of the aduerbe or conjunction.

Sometime the aduerbe is used for the nōme relative: as, *digna res est ubi nervos intendas tuos*: that is to say, in qua. In like maner, *ille ipse unde*. *Causa est cur*, that is, *quomobrem*. *Multa signa dederat, quomobrem responsurus non videretur*.

Certaine aduerbes of comparison and of number

ber have a peculiar agreement.

This aduerbe *quàm* may be ioyned to al the degrees of comparison. 7. *Ep.* *Quàm sint morosi qui amant, vel hinc intelligi potest*: 2. *Verr.* *Quàm audax ad conandum, tam obscurus in agendo.* *Cicer. 2. Orat.* *Perquam puerile.* But it doth eyther follow one comparative, or els it is put betweene two: as *Tullius disertior quàm Atticus.* 13. *Ep.* *Non quicquam facio libentius quàm scribo.* 1. *Cat.* *Serius quàm crudelius factum.* *Quintil. lib. 3. Cap. 14.* *Salubrior studiis quàm dulcior.* With the superlative, in *Lalius* *Habere quàm laxissimas habenas amicitiae.* 16. *Ep.* *Quam celerrimè mittere.* *Ter. Hecyr.* *Quàm minima in spe situs erit, tam maxime pacem conficiet.*

Ut is also ioyned unto the superlative degree. 7. *Ep.* *Vt gravissimè diligentissimequè potui.*

Tam, sometime is of the same force, in *Lal.* *Vituperanda est rei tam maximè necessariæ incuria.*

Longè and *multò* do agree to the comparative and superlative degree: as *longè melior.* 1. *Orat.* *Principi longè omnium gravissimo.* *Multò commodiora.* *Pro Mamil.* *Conspectus vester multò iucundissimus.*

Aduerbes signifying number, do agree with al nouns distributives. 2. *Nat.* *Vt bis bina, in Somn.* *Septenos octies solis anfractus.*

Cap.

Of the agreeing of a coniunction.

The agreeing of *coniunctions* consisteth almost in the order of going before, and coming after, or of them both.

Of *copulatives* these do goe before; atque, ac et, sed, sedetiam, verum, verumetiam, nedum nec, neque, tum, quin, quinetiam. *Ter. Adel.* Tali genere atque animo. *Ter. And.* Parcé ac duriter, *Pro. Cln.* Explosum & ejectum, and so in other wordes.

This Coniunction Et from twenty to an hundredeth, doth set in the former place the lesser number of nouns signifying number. 4. *Verr.* Ab hinc duos & viginti annos est mortuus. *de Senect.* jam tertius & trigesimus est annus. 4. *Att.* Septimo quinquagesimo die postquam oppugnare cœpimus. *De Fat.* Moriatur epicurus cum duos & septuaginta annos vixerit. So in adverbies. *Plin. lib. 7. cap. 27.* Sit proprium Catonis quater & quadragies causam dixisse.

Onely quoque and que, are set in the latter place: *Pro Rab.* Me scilicet maximé, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissent. 3. *Tusc.* Balbutire desinant, apertèque audeant dicere.

Eriam, item, itemque, insuper, præterea, yel are common.

Of *connexives*, si, ni, nisi, are common: Sin is onely

onely put before. But moreover all doe agree with all finite tenses or times. 2. *Frat.* Si perficiunt, optimè: sin minus, &c. 10. *Att.* Si vir esse volet, præclara synodia: sin autem, &c. 1. *Cat.* ni exeunt, ni pereunt. 7. *Att.* Nisi ego insanio. *Am.* Nisi apertum in pectus videas. There is also an agreement betwixt this conjunction & the adverb fortè: si fortè, nisi fortè: where for y most part al do erre or are deceiued

Of *discretives* onely these following are put before, ast, at, extraquam, imò, sed, quòd, præterquam, quamvis, quanquam. 1. *Att.* Tu crebas à nobis literas expecta: ast plures etiam mittito. *Att.* Non cognoscebatur foris, sed domi: non ab alienis, at à suis. 2. *In.* Postulat is quicum agitur, à Prætore exceptionem extra quam in reum capitis prejudicium fiat. 3. *Catil.* Nullum à vobis præmium postulo, præterquam hujus diei memoriã sempiternam. Quanquam and quamvis do agree to all finite times or tenses. *Pro Amer.* Quanquã abest à culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. 2. *Orat.* Quanquam ita se rem habere arbitrentur, tamen, &c. *Pro Amer.* Quamvis ille foelix sit, tamen, &c. Notwithstanding Columella sayd *Hb. 2. cap. 7.* Quamvis de mensura minus convenit authoribus.

These following are put after. Tantum, autem, interea, interim, verò. 11. *Ep.* Nil autem amabilius officio. *Pro Cluent.* Tum interea

terea nullum vestigium pecuniae invenitis, *Pro. Syl.* Quod sine eodem illo Catilina facinus admisit, cum interim Sylla cum iisdem ipsis, &c. *Cic. 4. Ep.* Ego verò servi vellem.

These are common, alioqui, alioquin, vt, licet, tamen, porro. Vt and licet, doe onely agree unto the second finite tenses, or times. 5. *Ver.* Vt illud non cogitares: tamen, &c. *De respon.* Quam volumus, licet ipsi nos amemus, tamen, &c.

A *disiunctive* is onely put before: aut bibat, aut abeat, ve, is to be excepted. 6. *Attic.* Bis terve literas miserat. An is sometime a disjunctive, but yet an interrogative: as 5. *Verr.* Erravit, an potius insanivit Apronius? vide utrum vis argentum accipere, an causam meditari tuam.

Of *causals* onely Etenim, nam, namque, are put before: enim onely is put after.

These are common, Enimvero, vt, uti, siquidem, ne.

Of *rationalis* these are onely put before. Sic quas ob res, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca.

These are common, Ergo, ita, itaque: igitur is more seldome set before. *Sal.* igitur initio reges diversi, pars ingenium, alij corpus exercebant.

The *anomaly* in coniunctions is two-fold. *Poly syndeton*, that is ioyning together of manie

nie coniunctions, and *Asyndeton*. *Poly syndeton* is when a coniunction is superfluous. *Pro. Cal.* Res tamen ipsa & copiose & graviter accusari potest. 5. *Tusc.* aut bibat, aut abeat. *Ter. And* Sive ista uxor, sive amica sit. 16. *Att.* Etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor & impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certè fuisti. *Asyndeton* is when a coniunction is taken away. *Cic. Cat.* Abijt, excelsit, evasit, erupit. here the copulative is not expressed. 2. *Phil.* Tu cum principem, Senatorem domi habeas, ad eum nihil refers, ad eos refers qui suam domum nullam habent, tuam exhauriunt. Here are understood the discretives quidem, autem. 7. *Verr.* Consilium capit primò stultum, veruntamen clemens. here etsi is not expressed. *Terren. Eun.* Memini tametsi nullus moneas. here is tamen understood. *Pro Mil.* Quatuor, ad summum quinque sunt inventi. *Frat.* Velit, nolit, difficile est. here the disjunctive is not expressed. *Att.* nolim ita existimes. here is understood the causal, vt.

The end of the third booke.

THE



THE FORTH Booke of P. Ramus his GRAMMAR.

CAP. I.

Of the rection of a Verb.

Or govern-
ment.



THE congruie of a word is briefly expounded: there followeth rection, as when a worde doth governe an other word with a certaine end of varying: which first shall be in wordes of number, afterward in adverbis. And first of all in wordes of number, there shall be rection both of a nounne substantive, and of a nounne Adiective. The rection of a nounne substantive is double: first, a substantive of the *adinnit* doth governe in the genitive case, a substantive of the *subiect*. 2. *At*. Caro dicit tanquam in Platonis politia, non

non tanquam in Romuli fœce, sententiam. here *Plato* is the subiect, to whom is adioined & doth happen *politia*. Sometime the word that governeth is concealed. 2. *Phil*. Quod in tabulis (quæ sunt ad opis) patebat. Here *ædem* is concealed. from hence doth arise a three-folbe construction: first these genitive cases, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostrum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, and *vestri*, are used as it were for the subiect. 5. *Att*. Vt ratio *mei*, *nostrum*. 1. *Ep*. Defensor *tui*. 1. *Att*. de pre-cator *sui*. 2. *Att*. satietas *nostrum*. *De pro*. Omniū *nostrum* adolescentiæ. 1. *Att*. Omniū *nostrum* bona. But *possessives* are most often used for the *primitives*. *Ter*. *Hean*. Quæ mea causa fecit. *Am*. Quæ nunquam faceremus, *Pro*. *Am*. Quæ sua causa cupere ac debere intelligebat

Secondly, these *possessives*, *meus*, *tuus*, *suius*, *nostrum*, and *vester*, doe admit foure kinds of genitive cases, as it were of the subiect, by the same construction. The first is of chiefe or principall numbers. *Livius* 8. *Lib*. *Noster* duorum eventus ostendat. The second is of uniuersall and particular. 3. *Orat*. Voluntati *vestrum* omnium parui (Also it might have beene *vestræ* for *vestrum*) *Brutus Cicer*. Qui *vestris* paucorum respondent laudibus. The third is of unius, solius, ipsius. *Cic*. Mea unius opera. *Att*. Solius enim meum peccatum corrigi non potest. *Pro*. *Mur*. Conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio facillimè ceperis.

The

The fourth is of verbals. *Ep.* Quocunq; tempore mihi potestas presentis tui fuerit. *Notwithstanding Cato* writing to *Cicero* sayth, libenter facio vt tuam virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam cognitam, in maximis rebus, domi togati, armati foris, pari industria administrari gaudeam. here togati hath the like case vnto the verball. But with much more libertie. 2. *Phil.* Tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus.

Thirdly. The gerund in *di*, is as it were the genitive case of a subiect. 1. *Off.* Pueris non omnem licentiam ludendi damus. For the which sometimes the infinite perpetuall is added. 2. *Orat.* Tempus esset jam de ordine argumentorum dicere. *Cæs.* 7. Consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere.

The second rection of a substantive remaineth to be spoken of.

The substantive of the subiect or the whole, serueth to the genitive or the ablative of the adiective or the part, with an adiective of praise or dispraise 6. *Ep.* Accipies hospitem non multi cibi, sed multi, joci. *Ter. And.* Virgo, sparso ore, adunco naso.

Opus, beeing a worde of case, and a substantive, governeth an ablative case. 9. *Ep.* Auctoritate tua nobis opus est, & consilio, & gratia. *Att.* Sed opus fuit Hircio convento. *Sal.* priusquam incipias, consulto, & ubi consulueris,

fulueris, maturè facto opus est. From which construction do arise these phrases of *Terence*. Opus dictu, opus factu. And also of *Cicero*, opus scitu.

CAP. 2.

Of an Adiective.

The rection of an adiective is diuers: and it is to be scene for the most part in quantity, and in quality: in quantity, of degree, partition, and plenty.

The comparative degree doth governe an ablative case, and that when mention is made of two, or of very many beeing of diuers natures: that is, when the substantive of degree is not contayned in the case of rection or government *Horat.* Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum. That is to say, gold is more excellent then silver, and vertues then gold.

The superlative degree doth governe a genitive case plurall, and that when mention is made of manye, which are of one and the selfe same nature: that is to saye, when the substantive of degree is contained in the case of rection. *In Brn.* Crassus eloquentium jurisperitissimus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus *Scævola*.

A partitive adiective doth governe a genitive case. *Sal. Ing.* Quis est omnium his moribus? *Which signifieth the part.*

H

2. Div.

2. *Div.* utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset. 4. *Ep.* Nigidio uni omnium doctissimo. Sometime the nominative case is used for the genitive case of partition. *Liv. lib. 41.* Periti religionum iurisque publici, quando duodenarii Coss. eius anni alter morbo, alter ferro perisset, suffectum Cons. negabant comitia habere posse.

An adiective of plenitie or scarcenes, doth governe a Genitive or an Ablative case: as Plenus bonorum & bonis. 2. *Frat.* Litera refertur omni officio. Vacuum laboris, & labore. Inane prudentia, & prudentia. Oratione locuples. Inops verborum & verbis. Orbis omnibus rebus.

Now followeth the relation of qualitie, in affinitie, commoditie, and desire.

An adiective of affinitie, or of the contrarie, doth governe a Genitive or a dative case. *Pro. Syl.* Affinis suspicionis & suspicioni. So amicus, inimicus, alienus, similis, par, communis, proprius. 1. *Orat.* Finitimus oratori. 3. *Off.* Voluptas contraria honestati.

An adiective of commoditie, or of the contrarie, doth governe a dative case: as alicui commodum, incommodum, accommodatum, utile, inutile, infestum, infensum, molestum, gratum, ingratum, grave, jucundum, injucundum, charum, dulce.

An

An adiective of desire, doth governe a genitive case, but after divers sorts: first, that which hath an active apparance. *Att.* Amantissimus utriusque nostrum. 2. *Orat.* Dispiciens sui. But *pro Deiot.* Audiens dicto esset huic ordini.

Secondly, which hath an apparance of a passive. 6. *Phil.* Consultus juris, Insuetus contumelia. So peritus and imperitus rerum.

Thirdly, in *du*, 1. *Orat.* Laudis cupidus, avidus victoria. So providus and improvidus rerum.

Fourthly, in *osus, ius, tus*. Studiosus doctrinarum, Rerum cōscij, Gnarus reipublicæ, Ignarus fortunarum suarum. *Quint. lib. 8. cap. 4.* Securus tam parvæ observationis. To conclude, others ending after a divers sort, have also this construction. *Pro. Flacc.* Rerum omnium rudis. *Ep. 6.* memores virtutis: Immemor mandati. 1. *Frat.* Dignitatis superstes. Prudens, & imprudens rerum, voluptatis particeps vel expers: so compos and impos: also expers fama & fortunis. *Salust.* But we use dignus laudis and laude. An adiective of that sort doth oftentimes take a perpetuall infinite or a participiall in *di*, for the genitive case of a noun. 1. *Cæs. 11.* paratus omnia perpeti. In *Ep.* Cupidus satisfaciendi. 3. *Off.* Peritus definiendi.

Also certaine adiectives doe governe the first supine. 1. *Cat.* Optimum factu. *De Fato.* Facile intellectu. *Terent.* Adolph. Natu maximus. *Pro Plancio.* O rem tum auditu crudelem, tum visu nefariam.

CAP. 3.

Of the rection of a verb active.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of a noun, there followeth the rection of a verbe. First of a finite verbe, and that personall: whereby sometimes a noun, and sometime a verb is governed.

The rection of a finite verbe personall, whereby a noun is governed, is eyther of the first kinde, or of the second. There is but one onely rule of the first rection.

A verb active doth governe after him an accusative case. *In Ep.* Fortem virum tibi commendo: but, *Marco Tullio* igni & aqua interdicitur, is *Cicero* his phrase *pro Dom.* And *Satage rerum tuarum*, sayd *Terence* in *Heaut.*

A verbe passive doth governe an ablative case. as *Horat.* Fortes creantur fortibus. But this rection is very rare or seldome without a preposition. The dative is here sometimes used for the ablative case. *Ad, Lent.* Neque senatui, neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur.

cur. Neuters and Deponents do governe no case of them-selves, as *sedeo*, *loquor*: notwithstanding they doe sometime * imitate the rection of a verbe active, 2. *Fin.* Hæc cum loqueris, nos *Varrones* stupemus. 2. *Agr.* Currere cursum. *In Ep.* Gaudere gaudiuni. *In Top.* Servire servitutum. 3. *Orat.* Ceram ac crocum olere. So infinite others, as *aliquem mirari*, *ulcisci*: *odorari ingressus*: *conqueri*, *non lamentari fortunam*. But *utor*, *vescor*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, do governe an ablative case. It is also sayd, *potiri rerum*, *Planc.* Quæ patriæ beneficia meminerunt: and also, *memini actionum*, *in Ep.* So thre Deponents do governe a genitive or an accusative case, to wit, *obliviscor*, *reminiscor*, *recordor*.

And this is the first kind of rection. The second is, when as beside this former case another case is governed: and that either simple, or divers: as the Dative, the Accusative, and the Ablative.

CAP. 4.

Of the rection of a verb of acquisition.

A Verbe by the force of acquisition, doth governe a Dative case. *Hor. 3, Epist.* Quid mihi

mihi Celsus agit? *Cic. in Piso.* Is mihi etiam gloriabitur. *Ad Treb.* Ecce tibi Pompejus. *Ter.* Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio. But verbe manye Gerbes do governe the same case, by a certaine germane nature or neare affinitie.

First: verbes of comparison. 1. *Off.* Se illis fere æquarunt. *In Brut.* Vt conferamus parva magnis. *Ter.* Heau. Homo homini quid præstat, Cæteris excellere. so antecellere, antecedere: but *pro Cor.* there is also, Cæteros antecellis, &c.

Secondly, verbes of giving, and the contrary. 2. *Verr.* Quæ victores civitatibus siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt. 4. *Verr.* Scribitur Heraclio dica. 6. *Att.* Mitte mihi obviam literas. *Pro Marc.* Operibus tuis diuturnitas detrahet. *Att.* Dubitationem mihi tolles, *In Brut.* Collegæ suo imperium abrogavit.

Thirdly, verbes of commanding, serving, shewing or declaring, and promising. *De Amic.* Cupiditatibus, quibus cæteri serviunt, imperare. 5. *Ep.* Tibi non significandum solum, sed declarandum. *Pro Cal.* Promitto hoc vobis, reipub. spondeo. 5. *Ep.* Profiteri alicui & polliceri studium suum. 7. *Att.* Tempori parcamus.

Fourthlie, verbes of resisting, and the contrary. *Pro Rab.* Repugnare & resistere crudelitati. *Pro Comædo.* Hominib. irasci & succensere. 4. *Att.* Valde mihi arriserat. *Pro Lig.* Cujus ego industriæ gloriæque faveo. So assentio, and more

more often assentior.

Fifthly, those verbes which sometimes are taken impersonally, have this rection of the dative case 3. *Frat.* Nihil ei restabat. 5. *Fin.* Quod ipsis superat. 7. *Ep.* Consistat tibi fructus otij tui. 5. *Tuscul.* peccare licet nemini. *Pro Clu.* Qui sibi non liquere dixerunt. *In Brut.* Dolet mihi. And those dative cases which are put for accusative cases, do seeme to be of this kind. Qui se patriæ, & suis civibus, qui laudi, qui gloriæ, non qui somno, convivij & delectationi natos arbitrentur. And this is the rection of the Dative case.

CAP. 5.

Of the rection of verbes of asking
or intreating.

Certaine verbes of asking doe governe another accusative case. *Ter.* Illud te oro. *Idem.* Sine te hoc exorem. So, obsecro, rogo, flagito, and such like verbes of demaund. Also moneo, consulo, celo, doceo, *in Orat.* Qui nos nihil celat: but celo tibi rem, celo te de hac re, is also used. *In Pis.* Quid te asine literas doceam: so dedoceo. Also doceo te de re. But there remayneth a dubble case also in the passive forme as, per Legatos cuncta edocetur.

Of the rection of verbes of plenty
and of price.

A Verbe of plenty and of price, doth governe an Ablative case. Of plenty or the contrary: as 6. *Verr.* Complere aliquem coronis & floribus. 2. *Phil.* Saturare se sanguine. 1. *Orat.* Abundare doctrina. 2. *Fin.* Affluere voluptatibus. Apollonium omni argento spoliasti. So exinanire, vacuare, But *Cicero* hath sayde, artis indigere; and *Terence*, Tui carendum erat. Verbes of price: as *Pro Rabir.* Mercari magno pretio. *Pro Amer.* Tanto pretio mercari. *Terence in Andria.* Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem. 5. *Verr.* Tritici modium quaternis sestertijs æstimasset. From whence doth spring this construction, Valere autoritate, ingenio. Notwithstanding *Varro* sayde. Denos æris valebant. And certaine nounes are governed in the genitive case, as quanti, tanti, magni, pluris, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, æqui, boni, flocci, nihili, nauci, pili, æsis, teruntij. Depactus est tantidem, quanti fidem suam fecit. *Brut.* *Cic.* Nihil tanti fuit. 1. *Acad.* Alia pluris æstimanda, alia minoris. 3. *Fin.* Plurimi æstimandum. 1. *Ep.* A me minimi putabantur. Also this Phrase following is in *Terence*:
Quid

Quid agas, nisi ut te redimas quã queas minimo? si nequeas paullulo, at quanti queas. *Plautus.* facitis magni. *Ter.* *And.* Te semper maximi feci. 7. *Att.* Istud æqui bonique facit: so boni consulere. *Pro Arch.* Pericula parvi esse ducenda, but magno æstimare, consequi voluptates, non modò parvo sed ferme nihilo, are *Ciceroes* phrases. *Att.* Remp. flocci non facere. 3. *Fin.* Nihili facio. But soz nihilo putare is oftentimes used. Habere, ducere, videri. 1. *Div.* Non habeo denique nauci Marsum augurem: so, ne pili, ne æsis facere.

CAP. 7.

Of the rection of a verbe Iudiciall.

ANd this is the second kinde of the rection of a simple case. There followeth the rection of the variable case in a iudiciall verbe, & a verbe substantive.

A iudiciall verbe governeth a genitive, or an ablative case: as verbes of accusing, and of absolving. 2. *Finib.* Eam tanquam capitis accuset. 3. *Ver.* Suis eum certis proprijsq; criminibus accusabo. *pro Dejotaro.* Capitis arcescere. *pro Cel.* Ambitus crimine accersere. 3. *Ver.* Verrem insimulat avaritiæ & audaciæ. So these phrases followyng, arguere rei capitalis, arguere crimine, scelere alligare, scelere se astringere, are used of *Cicero*, Damnari majestatis,

jestatis, furti, injuriarum, ambitus, cædis, scelerum, imprudentiæ. Inertiæ condénare. But there is also, crimine cōdénare, multare morte, exilio, multa, pecunia. Plecti capite, culpa. 2. *Phil.* Convincere inhumanitatis & amentitiæ. 2. *Verr.* Absolvere improbitatis. *Pro Clu.* majestatis. 2. *Verr.* Crimine liberare. *Liv. lib. 51.* Nec liberavit ejus culpæ regē; *Idē. 5. lib.* Quin sine mora voti liberaretur. But notwithstanding as *Valla* doth teach, you shal onely say, vtro accusatus es furti an cædis? not utrius: and in the like case, utroq; neutro, ambobus.

CAP. 8.

Of the rection of a verbe substantive.

A Verbe substantive, or a verbe which obtaineth the force of a verbe substantive, doth governe after it a nominative case, taken from the same: as *Tullius est Romanus: Tullius cognominatus est Cicero. 14. Ep.* Beatissimi viveremus. That which followeth is particular or proper to the infinitive mood. 1. *Tusc.* Licuit otioso esse *Themistocli.* *Brutus Ciceroni:* ut optimè meritis de republica liceat esse salvis. 1. *Catil.* Cupio me esse clementem.

But if the case be of a possessor, it shall be put in the genitive case, 2. *Ep.* Iam me Pompeji totum esse scis. *pro Manil.* Erit igitur humanitatis vestræ. 3. *Off.* Emerere denario quod sit mille denarium.

narium. But for these genitives mei, tui, sui. &c. are put these possessives meum, tuum, suum, nostrum vestrum: *Pro Balb.* Non enim est meum cōtra aliquem dicere: Nostrum est intelligere. The same verbe if it be used for habeo, doth governe a dative case, as. 1. *Eneid.*

Sunt mihi bis septē præstati corpore nympha. To the which these orations seeme to belong wherein gerundes do follow. *Fam. 5.* Tuenda tibi ut sit gravitas, & constantiæ serviendū. 1. *de Or.* Gerendus est tibi mos adolescentibus *Crasse.* But this verbe est, serving for asferre, will have a double dative case. 2. *Ep.* ut sempiternæ laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto. The passive participle of the future tense, which Grammarians have sayned to be in dus, is circumscribed of the infinite future of the verbe substantive fore, and the participle perfectly past. *Cicero.* Quo in genere sperare videor *Scipionis amicitiam* & *Lælij notam posteritati fore.* *Ces. 1. Lib.* Commissum cum equitatu prælium fore videbatur.

CAP. 9.

Of the rection of verbes of deliberation.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of a finite verbe personall, whereby a noun is governed of a verbe. There remaineth that rection

on whereby a verbe is governed of a verbe: as is used in verbes of deliberation and motion.

A verbe deliberative, doth governe a perpetuall infinite: as, audeo, habeo, incipio, opto, soleo, statuo, scio, volo, maturo, desisto, debeo, cupio, paro, possum, propero: aggredior, molior, conor: licet, delectat, decet, tædet, piget, pœnitet. Also verbes of tense: as video, audio, 6. Att. Obsecras ne obliviscar vigilare, 6. Verr. hoc memini te dicere. 1. de Leg. juri studere te memini. 1. Attic. De commitijs tibi me permisisse memini: pro. Mil. Meminit etiã sibi vocẽ præconis modo defuisse. This Anomalie of tenses, of the present for the pretertense, hath here growne into use. Sometime the verbe deliberative it selfe is concealed. 5. Ver. Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipse Apronius. for here is understood caperunt, & caput. Contrariwise sometime the infinite verbe is concealed. Teren. Eun. Et fidibus scire, pretium sperans. In. Brut. Non enim tam præclarum est scire Latinẽ, quam turpe nescire.

CAP. IO.

Of the rection of a verbe of motion.

A Verbe of moving to a place, doth governe the second supine which wanteth both gender & number. 3. Orat. Imus-ne sessum? etsi admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum. Where that peri-

periphrasis of the infinite future perpetuall of the active voyce, wherof I spake but a litle before. Plant. Mil. credo te facillẽ impetratum ire, and also of the passive voyce. 15. Att. Brutum visum iri a me puto. Att. Multo firmitus acta tyrãni comprobatum iri, Ter. And. Postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo: Sometime here also the perpetuall infinite is governed in stead of the supine. Plau. Pen. Venerat autem petere. Ter. Eamus videre. But this is more selvome. A verbe of moving from a place doth sometime governe the first supine. Plau. Obsonatu redeo, Cato. Cubitu resurgo.

CAP. II.

Of the rection of an infinite verbe, and a verbe impersonall.

WE have already spoken of the rection of a finite verbe personall, now it is tyme to speake of the rection of a verbe infinite and impersonall.

A perpetuall infinite verb personall, doth governe an accusative case before him. Ter. Meum natum rumor est amare. And the same infinite verbe doth governe after it the case of his finite verbe Ter. Quapropter te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est. Both the last gerund and the last supine taken for the most part impersonally,

nally doe also governe the case of their finite verbe. *Plaut.* aliqua consilia reperiendum est. *Varro.* colligendū eas in vas aliquod. But you shall rather speake that by the gerundive (although the other be used amongst the *Grecians*) *Aliqua consilia reperienda, colligendæ in vas aliquod.* Notwithstanding in verbes neuters and deponentes it shall be of force: *Ad Lentulum temporibus assentiendum, Pro Se-stio, Reipub. consulendum, dignitati servien-dum. 7. Att.* An misero bello esset utendum, And the second supine is often in like constru-ction, *1. Att.* Huic quoque rei subventum est. Eius orationi reclamari est. For it hath one-ly the active rection with verbs of moving to a place. *Teren. And.* Cur te is perditum? Missa est ancilla illico obstertricem accersitum. Which hath also place in the passive oration. *Ibidem.* Postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo. Dozeouer the passive recti-on may be added, *15. Att.* Brutum visum iri à me puto.

CAP. 12.

Of the rection of an impersonall.

The rection of certaine impersonals is pro-per. Refert and interest, signifying commo-ditie or dutie, do governe a genitive case. *Sal.* Illo-rum retulisse videretur. *Pro Dom.* Reipublicæ interesse

interesse putavi. 3. *Epist.* Vtriusq; nostrum in-terest, ejus, ipsius, illius, refert, interest. Excepte seven genitive cases, mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, nostrum, & vestrum: for which the possessi-ves are used: as refert & interest mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra: also cuja, *Pro Mu.* Ea cades po-tissimum crimini datur ei, cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit.

Also refert and interest, doe admit these geni-tive cases of price and estimation: tanti, quanti, magni, parvi. In the rest they have more of-ten, multum, plus, plurimum, magis, mi-nus, parum, paululum, pauxillulum, nihil, aliquid.

Five impersonals, to wit. Miseret, miserescit, or miseretur, tædet, piget, pœnitet, & pudet, do governe an accusative case of the thing, with a genitive case of the sufferer *Ter. Heau.* Menede-mi vicem miseret me. *Ibidem.* Me tuarum misertum est fortunarum. *Ibidem.* Te nunc inopis miserescat mei. *Pro Ligar.* Cavete fratrum pro fratris salute precantium vos misereatur. 2. *Att.* Prorsus nos vitæ tædet. *Pro Dom.* Me non solum piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet. *Teren. Phor.* Omnes nostri-met nos pœnitet. 1. *Verr.* Sunt homines quos libidinis & infamiæ suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat.

CAP.

Of the rection of adverbcs.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of words of number. The rection of adverbcs shall follow, which is very variable.

Derivatives doe keepe the case of their primitives. 10. *Att.* Nihilo minus, *In Brut.* Omnium elegatissimè, Of which sort are those that follow. Mihi similiter, Tibi æqualiter, Naturæ convenienter & congruenter.

Adverbcs of place do governe a genitive case of redundancy, but notwithstanding very usuall. 5. *Att.* Vbi terrarum esses, 2. *Phil.* Vbicunque terrarum, 6. *Att.* Tu autem abes longe gentium, 2. *Cæs.* ubinam gentium? *Plautus Ru.* Quovis gentium? *idem.* unde gentium? also somewhat other wise is that. 9. *Att.* At quàm honesta, quàm expedita tua consilia, quàm itineris, quàm navigationis, quàm congressus, sermonisque cum Cæsare? That is, partly concerning the iourney, and partly concerning the navigation. 11. *Att.* Quoad ejus fieri poterit.

Adverbcs of time, as pridie, i. præcedenti die, postridie, i. postero die, have a threefold construction. 11. *Att.* Illam sententiam pridie ejus diei fregeramus. *Cæsar.* 1. Postridie ejus diei, 8. *Epist.* Postridie absolutionis. Here is the genitive case. 7. *Phil.* Qui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem

inanem pacis devoluti. Here the case of tyme is concealed, being expressed before. *Att.* Pridie compitalia, Pridie nonas, Pridie calendas. In these the accusative case is ioyned: where notwithstanding Grammarians doe understand ante, Postridie Idus. Postridie ludos. Also in the accusative cases following they thinke post to be concealed. *De Amicit.* Pridie quàm excessit è vita. 12. *Epist.* usque Postridie intellexi cum a vobis discessi. *ad Attic.* usq; ad pridie calendas.

Adverbcs of quantitie, as parum and satis, do governe a genitive case. *Plautus.* Parum malæ rei. *Terent.* And, Pro peccato magno paulum supplicij satis est patri, Agelli hîc sub vrbe est paululum. *Terent. Phorm.* Satis iam verborum est. So tantum, quantum, multi, will in like maner have a genitive case.

En, ecce, & O, doe governe a nominative or an accusative. 13. *Epist.* En hic ille est. *Plautus in Amph.* En tectum, en tegulas, en obductas fores, en ludificatum herum. 14. *ad Att.* Ecce autem Antonius. 2. *de Fin.* Ecce miserum hominem. *Pro Cal.* O consuetudo peccandi. 3. *Phil.* O præclarum custodem ovium, vt ajunt, lupum.

Hei, is either without case, or els governeth a dative or a vocative case. *Terent.* In *And.* Hei vereor. *Cic.* Hei mihi, *Terent. in Eun.* Hei noſter, laudo.

Heu, doth governe a dative, an accusative, and a vocative case. *Plant.* heu misero mihi. *Virg.* heu fuge nate dea. *In Tus.* Heu me infelicem.

Heus, doth governe a vocative case. *Terent.* in *Heaut.* Heus, Heus Syre.

Væ, doth governe a dative case *Terent.* væ capiti tuo.

Pro, doth governe an accusative and vocative case. 5. *Tusc.* Pro deum atq; hominum fidem. *Terent.* In *Adelp.* Pro sancte Iupiter.

CAP. 14.

Of the rection of prepositions which governe an accusative case.

Prepositions have a native signification of place: but they do often serve to times, persons, and thynges. Amongest these some do governe one case onely, and some two cases. These which doe governe but one case, doe either governe the accusative, or els the ablative alone. There are one and thirtie prepositions which governe the accusative case.

Intra, extra: *Pro. Cel.* Ingrediens intra finem hujus loci. *in Verr.* Intra decem annos. 6. *Epist.* Intra legem. *Terent.* in *Phorm.* extra ostium. *Pro Syl.* extra conjurationem, jocum, modum, culpam. 7. *Epist.* Extra ducem, paucosque.

Apud, penes, apud igne asidere: apud Senatum.

natu. 2. *Att.* Apud me. 4. *Att.* Apud Pompejum. After which sort you shall rather speake, then, apud domum meam, tuam, Pompeji: although it be the same. Penes scenam exercitatus. *Pro. Dom.* penes Censorem iudicium Senatus de dignitate maiores esse voluerunt. Secus, secundum. *Plin. Lib. 10. Cap. 24.* Nascur secus fluvios. 16. *Attic.* Iter secundum mare superum faciunt. 2. *Off.* Proximè & secundum deos, homines hominibus maximè utiles. *Cice. 1. de Orat.* Secundum hunc diem. 1. *Verr.* Secundum binos ludos. 4. *Verr.* De absente secundum presentem judicare. But it is often understood. *pro Ans.* duo filij idatatis. *Varro.* Ab id genus alijs: but especially in the Poete, as

Os humer osq; Deo similis. ---

Iuxta, prope. *Plaut.* Iuxta te sum. Iuxta Deos, id est, gratia deorum. Iuxta libertatem. 1. secundum. Prope montes. 1. *Epist.* prope cal. Sextiles.

Ante, post, pone: as ante focum. 14. *Epist.* ante oculos. 8. *ad Attic.* Quem ante me diligo. 2. *De Invent.* Multo ante lucem surrexit. 9. *Attic.* Post diem quartum. *pro Balbo.* Post genus hominum natum. 11. *in Phil.* Post homines natos. *Piso.* Post hominum memoriam. *Cas.* 7. Post tergum. Pone castra, *De univers.* Pone quos.

Cis, citra, præter, Cis is commonly added,

to the names of mountaines and rivers. 7. *Att.* Quoad hostis cis Euphratem fuit. 3. *Ep.* Cis Taurum, *Ces.* 6. Citra Rhenum. Citra pulveris jactum, *i.* line. *Liv. lib.* 40. Præter mœnia fluere. So præter ripam, oculos. Præter cæteros divinare. Præter expectationem, fidem, modum, naturam, consuetudinem. 7. *Attic.* Omnes præter eum de quo egimus.

Ultra, trans. 9. *Att.* ultra Salianā villam est. 4. *Tusc.* ultra modum regredi, 12. *Att.* Cogito interim trans Tyberim hortos aliquos parare. *Pro Mil.* trans ripam inspicere. This preposition in composition both retayne most commonly his case. 2. *Nat.* Grues maria transmittunt. *Ces.* 1. Flumen Anoxā exercitum traducere maturavit. *Idem.* 4. Exercitū modō Rhenum transportaret.

Inter. 1. *Leg.* usucapionem duodecim tabulæ inter quinque pedes esse voluerunt. 7. *Verr.* Inter manus. 3. *Frat.* valent pueri, studiosè discunt, & nos & inter se amant, 1. *de Div.* Nosque inter nos complexos narrabat. But the other case is more often concealed. 2. *de Orat.* Qui cum inter se, ut ipsorum usus ferebat, amicissimè consalutassent. From hence cometh this construction also. Inter nos tot unus inuentus. *Virg.* 9. *Eccl.* Inter agendum. *id est,* dum agis. *Plant.* in *Cistel.* Sed inter rem agendam. But notwithstanding you shall rather speake it by the noun. 3. *Frat.* Hoc inter cœnam

cœnam Tyroni dictavi. 7. *Ep.* Illuſeras heri inter scyphos. *Ter.* in *Eun.* Inter vias. Sometime this is a iudiciall word. 2. *Phil.* Eos inter ſicarios defensurus, After which sort the lawyers say, inter reos deferre.

Inter, with a relative reciprocative and a demonstrative, hath a proper agreement beside his case. For a nominative or an accusative going before, there is onely added a reciprocative. 3. *Offic.* Quòd inter se omnes partes quodam lepore consentiunt. *Ibidem.* Damonem & Pythiam Pithagoreos ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse. But a genitive, dative, or ablative going before, a demonstrative may be added for a reciprocative. *Ter.* In *Adel.* Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia. In *Bruto.* Ipsorum inter ipsos concessu. In *Phil.* Quorum suum quondam inter ipsos odium meministis. 2. *Att.* Istorum inter istos dissentio. 1. *Offic.* Multa sunt civibus inter se communia. *Ibidem.* Latissimè patēs hominibus inter ipsos societas hæc est. *Quint. lib.* 6. cap. 2. A doctis inter ipsos etiam mutuo reprehensa. It might also have bene sayd, a doctis inter se.

Erga and contra, have almost lost their native signification of place, and have taken unto them the signification of good will or duty, and hatred. 1. *Epist.* Ego omni officio ac potius pietate erga te, cæteris satisfacio omnibus. *Pro R. Com.* Repugnare et resistere contra

veritatem, 2. *Phil.* Homo disertus non intelligit eum quem contradicit, laudari à se, eos apud quos dicit, vituperari. *Cas.* 7. Contra omnium expectationem. *So* contra opinionem, spem, legem, naturam, officium.

Ad, usque. *De Sen.* ad focum sedere. *So* ad iudices, patres. Quirites, populum, 1. *Cat.* ad *M.* Leccam te habitare velle dixisti. *Terent.* Ad dexteram, ad sinistram. 4. *Attic.* Ad quid laboramus res Romanas? *Pro Pomp.* Locus ad agendum amplissimus. 2. *Orat.* Licinium servum sibi Gracchus habuit ad manum. *Also*, Ad arbitrum scribere, ad normam & similitudinem dirigere, ad speciem adumbrare, ad aspectum præclarus. 1. *de Div.* Mirari licet quæ sunt animadversa a medicis herbarum genera, quæ radicum, ad morsus bestiarum, ad oculorum morbos. 1. *de Div.* ad lucem dormire, *in Somn.* ad multam noctem vigilare. 2. *Phil.* Ad vesperum perportare. 1 2. *Attic.* Ad decem annos, usque adolescentiâ meam processit ætate. Hic, à Brundisio usque Romam perpetuum agmen viderem. But often tymes it is compounded with ad, *Terent. And.* Verberibus cæsum usque ad necem.

Versus is alwayes put after the word he governeth in composition: and *adversus*, beyng compounded thereof, is put before: *Plautus.* Ego portum versus pergam, *Adversus* & ad-
ver-

versum. *Cicero.* 1. *Off.* sunt autem quædam officia etiam adversus eos servanda, à quibus injuriam acceperis. Pietas est justitia adversus deos. But *Sal.* Animadvertit ad se fugam versus fieri. Here the partes of the compounde are separated.

Ob, *pro Posth.* Ob oculos versari. *Pro Marc.* Ob delictum pœnas dii expetunt. Sometime it is concealed. *Terent.* in *Eun.* Nunc id prodeo, ut conveniam Parmenonem.

Per, propter. Per totam caveam ire. 5. *Verr.* Per beneficium & gratiam aliquid concedere. *Pro Dom.* In bona fortunaſque locupletum, per causam inopum atque imperitorum, repentinos impetus comparare, id est, per speciem. From hence also is that, Aliquot jam per annos. *So* per eos dies. 2. *De Inv.* Propter Lacedæmonem fluit. 4. *Verr.* Propter ædem Vulcani. 1. *Epist.* Propter tuum in me amorem.

Infra, supra. 2. *de Nat.* Infra Saturnum jovis stella. *Post Red.* Infra omnes mortuos amandari. *In Somn.* Supra Lunam sunt omnia æterna. *Ad Octav.* supra ætatem, consuetudinem, supra etiam mortalitatem.

Circa, circum, circiter. 2. *Agr.* circa Capuam. Circa curam valetudinis tuæ, circa eum mensem.

Circum. 2. *Verr.* Cursare circum tribus, versari circum axim cœli.

Circiter, *Plant. Cist.* Loca hæc circiter excidit mihi. *Whereof commeth* Circiter meridiem.

CAP. 15.

Of the rection of prepositions governing an ablative case.

There are. 14. prepositions which governe an ablative case.

Præ, Liv. Lib. 1. *Præ* se armentum agens, from hence commeth this construction, *præ nobis beatus, In Brut.* Illos Atticos *præ* se penè agrestes putat. *pro. Rab.* *præ* me fero. 9. *Attic.* *præ* lacrymis.

Pro, 2. Phil. *pro* æde jovis Statoris. 3. *de Orat.* *pro* omnibus. *pro Arch.* Se gerere *pro* civē. *Pro* dignitate, *pro* consuetudine.

Cum. Cic. *Cum* potestate esse.

Sine. *Sine* auro ornata, *Terent.* Imperium sine fine.

Coram, *palam, In Pis.* *coram* genere meo. *Liv. lib. 6.* *Palam* Populo.

Tenus is alwayes put after the worde which it governeth. *Pro. Deit.* Tauro *tenus.* *Liv. 26.* umbilico *tenus.* 1. *Leg.* verbo *tenus.* And it doth governe a genitive case plurall signifying double thynges, or wanting the singular number: as *Quintil.* 12. Auri-um *tenus.* *Virg.* Crurum *tenus.* *In Epist.* Cumarum *tenus.* Onely this preposition gover-
neth

neth a genitive case.

De, ex, e, abs, absque, and a, are also *Prepo-*sitions signifying place. But they doe rather shew a cause, and they doe runne thzough the greatest part of *Syntax,* or construction of *Ad-*jectives and *Verbes* expounded befoze, & they doe very much helpe and adorne it. *De, ex, and ab,* are put befoze all other letters: *e* and *a:* are onely put befoze consonants. *De, ex, and e,* doe shew the matter. *Ciceronis liber de Officijs, De Oratore, and* such like titles of books. *Att.* *De lingua latina securi res animi.* Also it is used in some, in which it was not or hath not beene befoze. *Pro Lig.* *De* quibusdam reminiscentem recordari, *Deferre* de repetundis, *de ambitu damnari, Accusare* de negligentia, *de veneficijs,* are *Ciceroes* phrases against the analogy of iudicials, *De repetundis pecu-*nij, *de* maiestate.

Ex: *statua ex æra facta, Simulacrum ex ære,* poculum *ex auro,* are *Ciceroes* phrases. 9. *Epist.* *Ex* pedibus laborare. Sometimes it is all one in sence with the preposition *secundum:* as in *Adelph.* *Ex æquo & bono.* *Pro Amcrino.* *Ex* sua natura ceteros fugere. It serveth for comparison and partition 4. *Em.* *Primi* *ex* omnibus Philosophis. 3. *Att.* *unus* *ex* omnibus amicis. *Pro Cluent.* *Paucos* *ex* multis ad ignominiam fortiri. *Cas.* 1. *unos* *ex* omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere. *Pro Arch.* *ut* primum
ex

ex pueris excessit, 9. *Att.* Ex ea die venti septentriones fuere.

Ei. 4. *Acad.* E saxo sculptus, aut ebore dolutus. 2. *Tuse.* Laborare è renibus. 1. *Phil.* Languere è via. *De Fin.* Huc statim corporis expetit qui est è natura maximè. *So* è republica.

Ab. *Terent.* *And.* Otiosus ab animo, 1. *Att.* Inops ab amicis.

Abs, is onely put before *e* and *q*: *Terent.* in *Phormi.* Abij abs te, *Idem Adelph.* Abs quivis homine.

Absque: *Plant.* Absque te si fuisset hodie.

A: in *Epist.* Aliud à libertate communi, *In Luc.* à te totus diversus, Vacuus à suspitione, *Post Red.* Nudus à propinquis. *Epist.* Alienus à dignitate. Qui erant à Platone, that is, Platonicus vel Platonis discipuli. These prepositions being ioyned unto verbes passives, and to those verbes which be of that kind, do expresse an agent cause. *Quint.* li. 12. *Ca.* 1. Fabricius respondit à cive se spoliari malle, quàm ab hoste vanire. *Idem lib.* 9. *cap.* 2. An ab eo fustibus vapulasset. 10. *Epist.* Cum ei magnum convicium fieret cuncto à Senatu. *Pro Milon.* Beatos esse quibus ea res honori fuerit à suis civibus.

Verbes of desiring, of receaving, and of remooving, doe imitate the same construction, 6. *Att.* Binas à te accepi literas. 4. *Acad.* Cum à veris falsa non dissent. peto à te.

Also

Also the Gerund in *do*, and the supine in *um*, is comprehended in this kind of speech. 2. *De Orat.* A dicendo refugisti. 1. *Epist.* Ab omnibus reclamatum est. Also in these two phrases following, it is spoken by the supine. Obsortu redeo, cubitu resurgo. But this Diation is made much more elegant beeing spoken by the nounce. *Ca.* A decimæ legionis cohortatione, à pabulationibus. Even as before it was more elegantly spoken, inter cœnam, and inter scyphos, then inter cœnandum, and inter potandum.

C A P. 16.

Of the rection of prepositions serving to both cases.

These prepositions following, do governe both an accusative and an Ablative case: but they doe governe an accusative case beeing ioyned with a verbe of motion, and an ablative case beeing ioyned with a Verbe of quietnesse or rest.

In, with an accusative case. *In Brut.* In vitam paulò seriùs, tanquam in viam ingressus. 7. *Verr.* In carcerem includere. But this use is variable. 2. *Att.* Includere in carcere. 2. *Phil.* Incidere in æs. And 6. *Verr.* In ære. *Pro Planc.* Ponere in oppido. 3. *Phil.* ponere in possessionem. 7. *Att.* proponere in publico. 2. *Agra.*

2. *Agra*. In publicum. In reos referre, as before, Inter reos deferre. In annos singulos, 2. *De Orat.* In diem videre.

In, with an ablative case. 6. *Ver.* Non modò in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse. With a Gerund in *do*, *Terent.* And. In denegando modò quis pudor est paululum? Notwithstanding some examples do admit an accusative case. *Terent.* *Adelph.* Vereor te in eos laudare. 1. *Ver.* hostilem in modum, 7. *Ver.* Præclara navis in speciem.

Sub, with an accusative case. 2. *Phil.* Sub scallas se conijcere. 3. *Fin.* Sub delectum cadere.

Sub, with an ablative case. *De Nat.* Homines sub terra habitantes, 10. *Epist.* Sub manu tabellarios habere.

Sometime also this preposition hath an accusative case with a verbe of quietnes, and an ablative with a verbe of motion. 3. *Ad Fratrem.* Est sub tectum. *De div.* Nullo posito simulacro sub oculis. This preposition sub, when it is ioynd to time, hath most commonly an accusative case. 2. *Fra.* Sub dies festos. 2. *Cas.* 1 Sub vesperum.

Super and subter, 2. *Leg.* Super terræ tumulum. 1. *Tus.* Plato cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. 16. *Att.* Hac super re scribam ad te. 6. *Aneid.*

--- subter densa testudine. ---

Procul, *Liv.* 13. *Lib.* Locus procul muros. 7. *Epist.*

Epist. Patria procul. *Colum.* Procul vero.

Clam. *Plau. in Ner.* Clam patrem, clam iis. From whence commeth clanculum.

Verbes beeing compounded with Prepositions, doe often keepe the case of the preposition, wherewith they be compounded. *Liv.* Te adunt. *Cicero* doth most often repeat the preposition: as ingredi in urbem. So *Terent.* Accedere ad ignem.

CAP. 17.

Of the defect of prepositions.

The defect of Syntax or construction, is understood before in divers partes. But the defect of prepositions is almost usuall, in the nounes of cause, and of measure, and in the proper names of Cities. Defect is more seldome in the material cause. *Liv.* 6. Capitolium quoque saxo quadrato substruſum est. But defect is made frequent in the efficient cause. 2. *De Orat.* Gloria clarus, autoritate gravis, humanitate politus, 15. *Epist.* Suspensus expectatione. 11. *Epist.* Captus dulcedine. 3. *Leg.* Pendere spe cæca. (But also 8. *Att.* Pendere animi) 9. *Att.* Angi expectatione. 12. *Phil.* Discrutior amore. *Terent.* *Adelph.* Discrutior animi.

The ablative case of an instrument and of a meane

meane is of this *syntax*, seeing that is a certaine efficient. *Pro Mil.* Vulnus in latere quod acupunctum videretur. *Pro Dom.* Lapidibus appetere. 1. *Leg.* Cato ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *Utherunto* both pertaine y gerund in *do. Ter. Adel.* Detestus sum ambulando.

A speciall nounce of measure is verie often put in the accusative case, and sometime also in the ablative *Ces.* 7. Fossas quinosdenos pedes latas. *Plin.* Longum sesquipede, latum pede. *Idem.* Muris ducentos pedes altis, quinquagenos latis, *Ces.* 7. Turres quæ pedes octoginta inter se distarent. *Idem* 1. Millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit. *Ibidem.* hostes sub monte confedissee millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo. In the which kind of speech there is a defect of the *Preposition* per, secundum, or in.

Notwithstanding a nounce of excesse is onely put in the ablative case. *Plaut.* *Trin.* Sesquipede est quàm tu longior.

The space of time, which is understood by quamdiu, is put in the accusative case, as it were a special nounce of mesure. 2. *Phil.* Ab hinc annos prope viginti. *Terent.* Ab hinc annos quindecim: here ante both seeme to be understood. And so in that speech, pridie compitalia, postridie ludos. Grammarians do thinke that ante and post is to be understood. And in these the *preposition* is sometime expressed. *Plin. lib.*

15. speaking of the apple which was brought from Carthage to Rome; Atqui tertium (sayth he) ante diem scitote decerptum Carthagine that is, ab hinc tertium diem. So these phrases of *Cicero*, aliquot jam per annos, per eos dies, per decem annos. *Liv.* Obsidio vix in paucos dies tollerabilis.

Sometime the ablative case is answered, but more seldome with *Cicero.* *Pro Com.* Roscium cum Fannio decidisse. Quo tempore? Ab hinc annis quindecim.

Notwithstanding a terme of time, which is understood by quando, is put onely in the ablative case. 2. *Verr.* Hora nona convenire coepistis. *Pro Mil.* Clodius respondit triduo illum, ad summum quatrduo, periturum, *Tuscul.* Regnante Tarquinio superbo Pythagoras in Italiam venit. *Salin* 5. Audito Marcium Regem proconsulem per Lycaoniam, cum tribus legionibus in Ciliciam tendere. *Virg.* 7. *Aeneid.*

--- Non vobis reges Latino

Divitis uber agri Trojæque opulentia decrit. For all these things are expressed by quando: quando regnabat Tarquinius, quando auditum est, dum rexerit Latinus. *Mart.*

--- Et Bruto consule vina bibes.

That is, vina nata dum Consul erat Brutus. And here also sometime the *Preposition* is added. *Terent.* *And.* Ferè in diebus paucis, quibus

bus hæc acta sunt, *Idem*. Postremo & qua in die parva periisset soror, 4. *Verr.* Non opinor, id ages, ut ista pecunia in quinquennio consumatur in statuis. 2. *Frat.* Naviges de mense Decembri. *Pro Mur.* De nocte vigilare. whereunto these Phrases following seeme to pertaine. *Terent.* *And.* In denegando modo quis pudor est paululum? *Ibidem.* In cognoscendo tute ipse aderis.

And this is the absolute rection of prepositions of cause and measure: there remaineth the like rection in proper names of Townes, which, for the variable differences of motion and quietnes, are governed in a divers case.

The proper name of a Towne, is put in the accusative case, if it do signifie moving or motion to a place: or in the ablative case, if by motion be by a place or from a place. 8. *Att.* Theanum, Sidicinum venissem. 3. *Tusc.* Cumas se contulisse dicitur. *Liv.* Carthaginem novam in hyberna est deductus. Where the noun is compounded. *Idem lib.* 23. Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem longa felicitate ac indulgentia fortunæ. *Ad Att.* Iter Laodicia faciebam. 3. *Epist.* Epistolas ad me Servilius Tarso miserat. Sometime the Preposition is added, that thereby the defect may be better knowne. *Cæs.* 1. Ad Genavam pervenit. 6. *Verr.* Ad Messanam transire. 2. *Acad.* Venisse à Roma. 4. *Ep.* Ab Epidaurō navi advectus, A Brundisio usque

que Romam.

If rest or quietnesse be signified, the proper name of a Towne, beeing either of the first or second parisyllable, declination and singular number, is put in the genitive case: but if it be either of the imparisyllable declinations, it shall be put in the dative or ablative case. Every plurall shall be put in the ablative case. 3. *Epist.* Cum enim Laodiciæ, cum Apameæ, cum Synadis, cum philomeli, cum Iconij essem. 17 *Att.* fuisse Carthagini. *de So.* Iacedamone honestissimū esse præsidium senectutis. 1. *Off.* Audientem Cratippum, idq; Athenis. Moreover to put it in the genitive or dative case, is according to use, but not according to art. Notwithstanding in the ablative cases, a preposition may be understood: as in vulgar tongues, per and in the Greek tongue also where the name of a town is perpetually governed of a preposition. But a preposition is added in the names of streetes. *Cic.* In Cumano cum essem.

Fewer nouns, not beeing proper names of Townes, doe follow the same syntax: as these accusative cases, domum, rus: ablative cases, domo, rure: genitive cases, domi, belli, militiæ, humi, and both the dative and ablative case, ruri and rure.

With the genitive case domi, and the accusative domum are joyned, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena. 2. *Phil.* Pompejum domum suam

suam compulstis. 2. *De Orat.* Rus ex urbe e-
volare. *Terent.* Eum. Domo exulo. *In Piso*, Me
domo mea expulstis. *Att.* Rure jam redie-
ram. 4. *Epist.* Nonne mavis sine periculo domi
tuæ esse, quam cum periculo alienæ. 5. *Tusc.*
Diodorus multos annos nostræ domi vixit
3. *Verr.* Iactatur domi suæ vir optimus. 7. *Att.*
Domi Cæsaris : and with such like substan-
tives.

Adiectives are seldome construed with those
absolute cases. 16. *Att.* Malo cum timore do-
mi esse, quàm sine timore Athenis tuis. 2. *Off.*
Quibuscunque rebus vel domi vel belli po-
terunt, remp. augeant. 5. *Tusc.* Quorum vir-
tus fuerat domi militiæq; cognita. 2. *Cat.* ja-
cere humi. 2. *Tusc.* Nil mea interest, humi-ne
an sublimé putrescam. 3. *Off.* Ruri habitare.
13. Quam equidem rure esse arbitror. You
may find other nouns also in the same syntax.
Terent. Quæ quærere insistam via? *Pro Pom.*
Quantas ille res terra marique gesserit.

CAP. 18.

Of prosodie and the true writing
of sentences.

The kinds of Syntax have beene hitherto
spoken of : there remaineth one difference
and distinction of true pronuntiation and wry-
ting in a sentence or oration, by clauses and en-
terla-

terlaſing of pointes, which the shutting in of
the breath, and the straightnes of the spirite,
have caused. This inuention (saith *Tullie*) doth
fall out so sweet, that although some man have
an infinite spirite or breath, notwithstanding
we will not have him continue in speaking,
without drawing of the breath.

A distinction is of an imperfect or of a per-
fect sentence. The distinction of an imperfect
sentence, doth suspend or stay the breath with-
out breathing : and that is a subdistinction,
or a *Comma*. A subdistinction is that, where-
with is distinguished by a litle or smal staye or
pause of the breath, between the middle word,
which maye bee attributed doubtfullye to the
part going befoze and comming after : and it
is noted with this litle roode or marke ` as
Summa quidem autoritate *Philosophi*, se-
verè sanè atque honestè, hæc tria genera con-
fusa cogitatione distingunt. A *Comma* or
short member of a sentence is that, whereby
anye sentence going befoze, is cut or severed
from the perfection of the sentence following,
with a litle longer pause, and is noted with
this halfe circle, as, *Quicquid enim ju-
stum sit, id etiam utile esse censent : item-
que quod honestum, idem justum.* The
Comma is often expressed by a coniunction,
and therefore is not noted anye other wayes:
as,

*mnâ Eurisq; Notisq; ruunt creberq; procellis
Africus, & vastos tollunt ad littora fluctus.*

A Parenthesis, that is an interposition of shutting in, is also a short member. *Pro Mil.* Vide enim (nam tu aberas) nostros cupere bellum. But it is noted on both sides with halfe circles. The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a longer stay of breathing, and surceaseth the breath: And it is a colon or a period. A colon or member is that, whereby a perfect sentence is distinguished, but being ioyned with an other, with a lesse time of the breath beeing stayed, and it is to be noted with a point set at the top of the letter, or els with two points. A period, circle, circumscription, or comprehension is, when as the breath beeing wholly or altogether stayed and ended, the perfect sentence is concluded: and the beginning thereof is noted with a great letter, and the ende with a point at the last letter thus put. As, *Ammonius regis legatus aperte pecunia nos oppugnat.* A period maye consist of manye sentences and members, but that is longest, which can be pronounced with one breath. But there is one way of nature. an other of art: as it were a full comprehension of 4. examiners: for so it is defined of *Tullie*. But let vs ioyne examples of all distinctions, as

Summa quidem autoritate philosophi
verè sanè atq; honestè, hæc tria genera cõfusa
cogi-

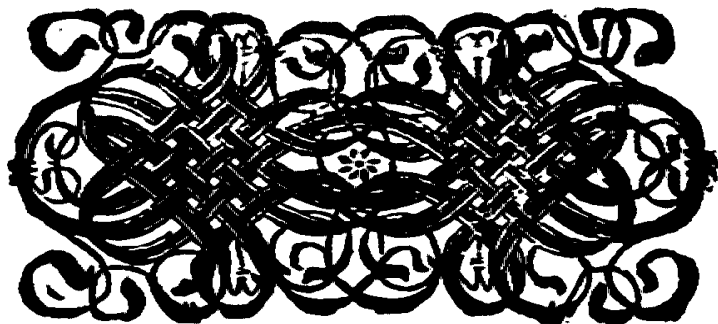
cogitatione distinguunt: quicquid enim iustum sit, id etiam utile esse censent: itemque quod honestum, idem iustum: ex quo efficitur, ut quicquid honestum sit, idem utile. And also let this be an example of all interlaced pointes.

*Arma virumq; cano, Troje qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Laviniaq; venit
Litora. multum ille & terris jactatus & alto,
Vi superum, sæva memorem Iunonis ob iram,
Mælia quoq; & bello passus, dum cõderent urbè,
Inferretq; deos Latio, genus inde Latinum,
Albanique patres atq; alta moenia Romæ.*

This periode is somewhat long: yet so, that it may be pronounced with one breath continued. Therefore the voyce is diligently to be exercised from young yeares or childehood, that it may suffice for any great peroides. And the example of *Demosthenes* is especially to be looked upon and to be imitated: in whom, as it is sayd in *Oratorio secundo*, there was so great studie and so great labour, that he could overcome the wantes or impedimentes of nature by industrie and diligence: and when as he was such a stutterer, that he could not speake the first letter of the Art which he studied, he brought to passe by meditating, that no man was thought to speake more playnely then he.

Afterward when his breath was straighter,
 he obtained so much in conteinyng his breath,
 that in one continuance of wordes (as his
 wrytynges declare) he conteineth two con-
 tentions and remissions of his voyce . Mozeo-
 ver (as it is left in wrytyng) litle stones be-
 yng cast into his mouth, he was wont to pro-
 nounce with a great voyce many verses,
 with one breath : neither staying in
 a place , but walkyng up and
 downe , yea and that
 goyng by a steepe
 ascent or very
 hygh.

The end of P. Ramus
 Grammar.





THE RVDIMENTES
OF P. RAMVS

his Latine GRAMMAR.

ENGLISHED AND
newly corrected,

Seene and allowed,

GODISMY



DEFENDER.

AT LONDON.

Printed by Robert Walde-graue.

1585.



RVDIMENTES OF THE LATINE

Grammar, written by
P. RAMVS.

Discipulus.

Pray you Maister (if it be not trou-
blesome to you) teache me those
things shortly, which others set down
more at large, concerning Grammar?

Magister.

Nothing truly, can be more pleasaunt to me,
than to fulfill this thy so liberall and honest re-
quest.

D Shal I then aske you of everye thing sim-
plye?

M This pleaseth me very well: for so I shal
both know thy wit, and thou shalt perceiue my
studie.

D What is Grammar?

M It is an art to speake well.

D Howe manye partes are there of Gram-
mar?

M Two, *Etymology* and *Syntax*.

D What is *Etymology*?

M It is the first parte of Grammar, which doeth interpret the properties of wordes set alone one by one, without anye other ioyned thereto.

D What is a worde?

M It is a note by which everye thing is called.

D Whereof is a worde made?

M Of a syllable.

D What is a syllable?

M It is a full or perfectte sound in a word, as for example, Dos, flos: so likewise, in Dominus there are three syllables, do—mi—nus

D Whereof is a syllable made?

M Of a letter.

D What is a letter?

M It is a sounde which in a syllable cannot be devided.

D Howe manye kindes of letters are there?

M Two: vowels and consonants,

D What is a vowel?

M It is a letter which may make a syllable by himselfe, as *a. e. i.* pronounced with open mouth, and also *o. u. y.* pronounced with the mouth drawen together.

D What is a Consonant?

M It is a letter which can make a syllable, onely when it hath a vowel ioyned with him,
as

as *b. c. d.*

D How many kindes of Consonants are there?

M Two: Semi-vowels and Mutes.

D What is a Semi-vowel?

M It is a Consonant which maketh a sound, halfe like the sound of a vowel.

D How manye kindes of semi-vowelles are there?

M Two: liquides, and firme semi-vowels.

D What is a *Liquid*?

M It is a semi-vowel, which is pronounced with the lips opened, somewhat like the first sort of vowels, and his sound sometime is more flat, and as it were melteth, whereupon it is called *liquid*, as *l. m. n. r. s.*

D Howe manye kindes of liquides are there?

M Two: some are sharpe liquides as *r. s. l.* this hissing in certaine Greeke words is writte double by this Greeke character, *z.* as in *zopirus* and *zephirus*, some are more flat liquides as *m* and *n.*

D What is a firme semi-vowel?

M It is a semi-vowel which is pronounced with the lippes drawne together somewhat like the second sort of vowels, and it hath an unchangeable sound for which cause it is called firme as *ef* and *jod, nav.*

D What is a *mute*?

M It is a consonant which onely muttereth a certaine indebour to speake.

D How many kinds of *mutes* are there?

M Two: opened *mutes*, and shut *mutes*.

D What is an open *mute*?

M It is a *mute* which muttereth more softly, the lippes being opened, partly in the teeth, as *r*, and *d*, partly in the rooffe of the mouth, as *c*, *g*, *g*: *k*, which is not used in Latine wordes, and *g*, in sound are altogether the same with *c*: here in like maner there is one figure in writing called *x*, put for the two consonantes *cs*, or *gs*, as in *crux* and *frux* which is knowne by their cases *crucis* and *frugis*.

D What is a shut *mute*?

M It is a *mute* which muttereth within the cheek, the lippes being close shut together, as *b*, and *p*: *b*, is a marke of bꝛeathing. And thus the letters are devided, which are thus numbrꝛed, *a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. x. y. z.* vnto which adde *jod* and *uav*. being consonantes and they are in number twentye and five.

C A P. 2.

Of the making and quantity of syllables.

D Because you haue declared the Letters teach me now how many kinds of *syllables* there are?

M Three: of one vowell only, as, *a. e. i. o. u. y.* or of two,

two, and therefore it is called a *Diphong* as *a. æ. au. eu.* in *atas*, *æstrum*, *audio*, *euge*, or compounded of a vowell, and a Consonant, sometime of two, as *As*, sometimes of three, as *Ars*, sometimes of foure, as *mars*, sometimes of five, as *stans*, sometimes of sixe, as *Stirps*.

D Now I knowe the making of a *syllable*, teach me the quantitie?

M Every *syllable* is either shorthe or long: a shorthe *syllable* is that which consisteth of one time, as the first *syllable* in this noune *Deus*, and it hath this marke ouer the vowell if neede require, *u*

D What is a long *syllable*?

M It is a *syllable* which standeth of two times, as the first *syllable* in *audi*, and in *veruex*: and if neede require, hath this marke ouer it -

C A P. 3.

Of Accent and Notation.

D I Understande the partes of a worde, which are the common affections of a worde?

M *Accent* and *Notation*.

D What is *Accent*?

M It is a common affection of a word, whereby the word is as it were tuned, and there is but one *Accent* in one syllable of euery worde, although the worde be made of diuers syllables.

D Howe manye kindes of *Accents* are there?

M Three: one sharpe, by which a syllable is lift up, another heaue, by which a syllable is depressed, the third a circumflect, by which a syllable is both lift vp and also depressed, and if need require, every one of them is thus marked, a sharpe *Accent* thus ' a heaue *Accent* thus ^ a *Circumflect* thus ^

D What is *Notation*?

M It is a common affection of a worde, by which the kinde or figure of a worde is sought out.

D What is the kinde?

M It is that, by which wee seeke out whether a worde be a *Primitive*, as *Amo*, or a *Derivative*, derived of some *Primitive*, as *Amabilis*.

D What is the figure?

M It is that by which it is sought, whether the word be a simple or a compounde worde, a simple, as *Amo*, *doctus*, a compound, as *Redamo*, *perdoctus*.

C A P. 4.

Of a Novne and his Genders.

D I haue heard what a word is, which bee the partes of a word in syllables: which bee the lesse partes in Letters: which be the proper accidentes in notation: Nowe shewe me the kindes of wordes.

M Euery

M Every word is eyther a word hauing number or without number.

D What is a worde habing number?

M It is a word which ouer and besides his proper English, signifieth a number eyther singular or plurall, whereupon it is called a worde of the singular or plural number.

D What is the singular number.

M It is a number by which one thing alone, may be expressed: as *Doctus*, *Legit*.

D What is the plurall number?

M It is the number by which many thinges may be expressed: as *docti*, *legunt*.

D How manye kindes of wordes are there which haue number.

M Two, a *Novne* and a *verbe*.

D What is a *novne*?

M It is a word of number which hath gender and case.

D What is a *Gender*?

M It is the difference of a *Novne* according to the sex, and it is simple or manifold: that which is simple, is naturall or feyned: a naturall Gender is eyther masculine or feminine.

D What is a *novne* of the masculine gender.

M It is a *Novne* before which *hic* may be set, as *hic magister*.

D What is a *Novne* of the feminine Gender?

M Before which *hæc* may be set, as *hæc mulier*.

sa: but som-times the masculine, som-times the feminine Gender are doubtfully used, and the same gender agreeth to either kinde, as aquila signifying the hee Eagle, or the shee eagle is the feminine gender: passer a Cocke Sparrow, or a henne Sparrow is the masculine. For discerning of which kindes we adde the wordes mas or femina.

D What is a noune of the feigned or neuter gender?

M It is a Noun before which hoc maye be, set, as hoc templum.

D How is the manifolde gender devided?

M Into the common of the two first genders, and the common of all three.

D What is a noune of the common of two genders?

M It is a Noun, before which, hic & hac may be set, as hic & hac ciuis.

D What is a Noun of the Common of three Genders?

M It is a Noun before which hic hac & hoc may be set, as hic hac & hoc foelix.

D How is a Noun devided by the difference of the Gender?

M Into a *Substantive* or an *Adjective*.

D What is a Noun *Substantive*?

M It is a Noun of one Gender or of two at the most, as hic pater: hic & hac ciuis,

D What is an *Adjective*?

M It

M It is a Noun declined with three Genders, either in one ending: as hic hac & hoc Foelix, or in two endings, as hic & hac fortis, & hoc forte, or in three endings, as bonus bona, bonum.

C A P. 5.

Of the Comparison of Adject.

D *W*hat belougeth to manye of the *Adjectives*?

M *Comparisone*.

D How manye degrees of *comparisone* are there?

M After the absolute, there are two degrees named, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

D What is the *comparative* degree?

M It is a degree of *comparisone* which is declared by the absolute degree, having magis ioyned therewith, as doctior, magis doctus,

D What is the *superlative* degree?

M It is a degree which is declared by the absolute degree having maxime ioyned therewith, as doctissimus, maxime doctus, either degree is formed of the end of the absolute in: the comparative by putting to *or*, for the common gender, and *us*, for the neuter, as of docti, doctior, doctius. The superlative is formed by putting to *ssimus* for the masculine, *ssima*, for the feminine, *ssimum* for the neuter, as doctissimus, doctis-

doctissima, doctissimum, fortissimus, fortissima, fortissimum: but if the absolute end in *er*, the superlative masculine is made by putting to *rimus*, the feminine *rima*, the neuter *rimum*, as niger, nigerrimus, nigerrima, nigerrimum.

If a vowel come before *us*, it is compared onely by magis and maxime, as pius, magis pius, maxime pius.

CAP. 6.

Of Diminution.

D What belongeth to certaine substantiues?

M Diminution.

D What is a noone diminutive.

M It is a noone which without comparison signifieth in the same kind a diminishing of his primitive, and it endeth either in *io*, as of homo homuncio, or in *us*, as of filio, filiulus, being masculines, or in *a*, as anima, animula, being feminines, or in *um* as caput capitulum, being neuters, or in *ter*, as surdaster, Antoniafter, parastaster, which are more seldome in vse.

CAP. 7.

Of Case and the first Declension beeing of euen syllables.

D I haue heard the Genders, and of comparisons, and Diminution by the Genders

ders: what is a case?

M It is a speciall ending of a Noone.

D How many cases are there?

M Sixe in both numbers the Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Dative, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue & the Ablatiue: the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue are much like in both numbers, the Dative and the Ablatiue are like in the plurall number, as magister magister, magistri magistri, magistris, magistris. In Noones of the neuter gender these three, the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue, are like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they ende all in *a*, as templum templa, tempus tempora.

D The declining of a Noone by the cases how is it called?

M A Declension.

D How many kinds of Declensions are there?

M Two: one hauing euen syllables, an other hauing vn-euen syllables.

D What is a Declension hauing euen syllables?

M It is a declension whose Dative case plurall ending in *is*, hath euen syllables with the Nominatiue singular, as musa musis, dominus dominis.

D How many kinds of declensions are there which haue enen syllables?

M Two: the first which hath the nominatiue singular

singular ending in *a*, of the feminine gender for the most part, the genitive in *e*, the dative in *e*, the accusative in *am*, the ablative in *a*, the nominative plural in *e*, the genitive in *arum*, the Accusative in *as*, as *musa*, *musæ*, *musæ*, *musam*, *musas*, *musa*. *Musæ*, *musarum*, *musis*, *musas*, *musæ* *musis*.

C A P. 8.

Of the second Declension of even syllables.

D *W*hat is the second Declension of even syllables?

M It is a Declension which in the nominative case singular endeth in *s*, or *r*, of the masculine gender for the most part, or *m*, of the neuter, the genitive in *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in *m*, the Nominative plural in *i*, the genitive in *orum*, the accusative in *os*.

D Give me an example of the Nominative case ending in *s*?

M Dominus, domini, domino, dominū, domine, domino: Domini, dominorum, dominis, dominos, domini, dominis, *us* in the Vocative case is changed into *e*, these three end in *i*, filius, fili, genius, geni, meus, mi, deus is not changed in the Vocative. *us* is taken away from proper nouns in *s*, as Antonius, Antoni.

D Give me an example of the Nominative case ending

ending in *r*?

M Nounes end in *r*, three manner of waies, in *er*, *ur*, in *er*, as magister, magistri, magistro, magistrū, magister, magistro: Magistri, magistrorum, magistris, magistros, magistri, magistris. In *ir* there is one onely ending as, vir, viri, viro virum, vir, viro: Viri, virorum, viris, viros, viri, viris. In like manner in *ur*, there is one onely ending, as satur, satura, saturo, saturum, satur, satur, satura: Saturi, saturorum, saturis, saturos, saturi, saturis.

D Give me an example of the Nominative case ending in *m*?

M Scamnum, scamni, scamno, scamnum, scamnum, scamno: scamina, scamnorum, scamnis, scamna, scamnis.

C A P. 9.

Of Adjectives of even syllables which follow not the right rule.

D I have plainly understood those things which you have spoken of the first Declension having even syllables, of what Declension are Adjectives of even syllables?

M Of both the Declensions which have even syllables, but of divers Genders, as bonus, bona, bonum, and of them twenty and one commonly called Pronounes follow not the right rule, but especially these three, ego, tu sui, Ego,

{ Ego, mei or mis, mihi or mi, me, me,
 { Nos, nostrum or nostri, nobis, nos nobis.
 { Tu, tui or tis, tibi, te, tu, te
 { Vos, vestrum or vestri, vobis, vos, vobis.
 { Sui, sibi, se, se
 { Sui, sibi, se, se.

This third worde wanteth the Nominative
 and vocative case of both numbers: of these three
 do arise five, which follow the right rule, meus,
 mea, meum, noster, nostra, nostrum, tuus, tua,
 tuum, vester, vestra, vestrum, suus, sua, suum.
 These following haue their genitiues in *ius*, their
 Datiues in *i*, the three first haue their genitiues
 in *ius*.

{ Hic, hæc, hoc,	{	Hi, hæ, hæc,
{ Huius,		Horum, harû, horum,
{ Huic,		His,
{ Hunc, hanc, hoc,		Hos, has, hæc,
{ Hoc, hac, hoc,		His.
{ Is, ea, id,	{	Ei, or ij, sometimes i, ea, ea
{ Eius,		Eorum, earum, eorum,
{ Ei,		Eis, or ijs, sometimes is,
{ Eum, eam, id,		Eos, eas, ea,
{ Eo, ea, eo,		Eis or ijs, sometimes is.

In like maner idem, eadem, idem, a com-
 pound hereof is declined.

{ Quis or qui, quæ or	{	Quem, quam, quod
		or quid,
{ Cuius,	{	Quo, qua, quo, some-
{ Cui,		times also qui in every
		Gender. Qui

{ Qui, quæ, quæ or qua,	{ Quos, quas, quæ	
{ Quorum, quarum,		or qua,
{ quorum,		Quibus or quæis.
{ Quibus or queis,		

The Adiectives following ende in *ius* in the
 genitive case, Ille, ista, istud: istius: isti. Ille, illa,
 illud: illius: illi. Ipse, ipsa, ipsum: ipsius: ipsi. Ali-
 us, alia, aliud: alius: alij, alter, altera, alterum:
 alterius: alteri. unus, una, unum: unius: uni: and
 { Derivatives hereof ullus ulla, ullum: nullus,
 nulla, nullum, uter, utra, utrum, & the compounds
 hereof, uterque, utraq;, utrunque: neuter, neu-
 tra, neutrum: solus, sola, solum: totus, tota, to-
 tum. Eight of these, Alius, alter, hic, is, iste, ille,
 ipse, qui, are Relatives of some things going
 before: also three are Demonstratives Hic, ille,
 ipse: but sui and suus haue respect backe to the
 thing going before, as Omnis natura est con-
 servatrix sui.

Ambo and Duo are thus declined.

{ Ambo, ambæ, ambo,
{ Amborum, ambarum, amborum,
{ Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,
{ Ambos, ambas, ambo,
{ Ambo, ambæ, ambo,
{ Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
{ Duo, duæ, duo,
{ Duorum, duarum, duorum,
{ Duobus, duabus, duobus,

{ Duos, duas, duo,
 { Duo, duæ, duo,
 { Duobus, duabus, duobus.

CAP. IO.

Of the Declensions having un-even syllables.

D I Perceive your teaching concerning the Declensions of even syllables: now shew me the Declensions of un-even syllables?

M The Declensions of un-even syllables are those whose Dative cases plurall have un-even syllables, with the Nominative case singular, & the Genitive case singular endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em*, the Ablative in *e*, or *i*, the Nominative and the Accusative plurall in *es*, the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*, the Dative and the Ablative in *ibus*.

D How many Declensions of un-even syllables are there?

M Two: the first whose Genitive case singular doth not encrease, and the wordes doe end in *e*, in the Nominative case singular, as Mantile, mantilis, or in *es*, as vulpes, vulpis, or in *is*, as corbis, corbis, or in *er*, as Venter, ventris, ventri, ventrem, venter, ventre: ventres, ventrum, ventribus, ventres, ventres, ventribus.

D What is the second Declension of un-even syllables?

M The

M The second is, whose genetive case singular doth encrease either by *a*, as Civitas, civitatis, civitati, civitatem, civitas, civitate: civitates, civitatum and civitatum, civitatibus, civitates, civitates, civitatibus: or by *e*, as res, rei: or by *i*, as cinis cineris, or by *o*, as labor laboris, or by *u*, as virtus, virtutis, or by *y*, as calyx, calycis.



The seconde Booke of P.
 RAMVS HIS

Rudimentes.

CAP. I.

Of a Verbe.

D M E thinketh I know a certaine Etymology of Nounes, I doe earnestlye desire to know the like doctrine of verbes, tel me therefore what is a verbe?

M It is a word of number, with tense and person.

D What is Tense?

M It is y difference of a verbe, according to the time Present, the time past, and the time to come. Everie present-tense is passing, but

not past: the *Præter-tense* and the *future-tense* are partly not past, and partly fully past. Therefore of this *verbe finite*, there are three tenses not past, and as many fully past, and every one of them al-most are double. *The tenses not past*, as the first present-tense, *amo, amor*: the second, *amem, amer*: the first *Præter-tense*, *amabam, amabar*: the second *amarem, amarer*: of the first *Præter-tense not past*, doth arise a *Noun participle*, *bam* or *bar*, being changed into *us*, as of *amabam, sedebam, loquebar*, cometh *amans, sedens, loquens*. The first future, *amabo, amabor*: the second, *ama, amare, amato, amator*. Yet *amem, and amer*, maye also be of the *future-tense*, as well as *amarem, and amarer*. The second and the third person singular of the second future is all one, as *amato, amator*.

The tenses fully past: as the first *Præter-tense*, *amavi*: the second *amaverim*: the third *amaveram*: the fourth *amavissem*: the future *amaverim* or *amavero*: and in the other persons, as in the second *præter-perfect-tense*. For this is also ambiguous, as *amem* and *amarem*.

D Whereof is the first time perfectly past formed?

M Of the second person of the *Present-time*, by last letter, being changed into *vi*, as *amas, amavi, fles, flevi, petis, petivi, audis, audiui*.

D How many kindes of *Anomalies* are there of

of the *Præterperfect-tense*.

M These two are most common: the first when *u*, is turned into *a*, the vowel going before being taken away, as *domas, domui* for *domavi*, so *habes, habui, alis, alui, salis, salui*. The second when *as*, is taken away with the vowel going before, as *juvas, juvi, moves, movi, defendis, defendi, comperis, comperi*.

D How many kindes of *Infinitive* verbes are there?

M Two: one *perpetuall* and an other *participiall*. *Perpetuall* which is varied by *re*, or *ri*, in the present time, as *amare, amari*, by *se* in the time past, as *amavisse*. *Participiall*, which is declined like a case of a *Noun*, and it is either a *Gerund* or a *Supine*.

D What is a *Gerund*.

M Which in the *Present-tense* and *Præter-tense* is declined in *di*, or *do*, and in the *Future-tense* in *dum*. The first is formed of the first *infinitive time past not finished*, *bam* or *bar*, being changed into *ndi*, as *amabam, amandi, sedebam, sedendi, loquebar, loquendi*, of the first *Gerund* ending in *di*, the two other *Gerundes* come, which end in *do* or *dum*. Of a *Gerunde* cometh a *Gerundine noun* in *dus, da, dum*, as *tuendus, tuenda, tuendum*.

D What is a *Supine*?

M which is varied in *a*, the present-tense & the *præter-tense*, & in *um*, in the future-tense, as
3 amatu,

amatu, amatum.

D Whereof is the first Supine formed?

M Of the first finite preterperfect-tense, the last syllable *vi*, being changed into *tu*, as amavi, amatu, juvi, jutu, flevi, fletu, movi, motu, petivi, petitu, audivi, auditu. The two last vowels *i*, are changed into *tu*, as domui, domitu, habui, habitu, alui, alitu, salui salitu or saltu.

The supines of deponents are formed of feigned preter-tenses, as insidiatu, fruitu, veritu, mentitu, are formed as if there were read insidiavi, verui, fruiui, mentivi. Hereof doth proceede a Noun, by putting to *s* of the Passive or Deponent signification, Amatus, loquutus.

D Whereof is the second Supine formed?

M Of the first, by putting to *m*, as of amatu, amatum. Hereof springeth the noun in *rus*, by changing *m*, into *rus*, as of amatum, amaturus.

D What is a person?

M It is a speciall end of a Verbe.

D How many persons are there?

M Three in both numbers, the first singular amo, the second amas, the third amat: the first plurall amamus, the second amatis, the third amant, whereof a verbe is called personall: but impersonalis have the third person singular only, as poenitet, amatur, which follow the lawe of their originall theames.

D How many kindes of verbes Personalls are there?

M Two

M Two.

D Which is the first kinde?

M When the verbe endeth in *o*, and if *o*, maye be changed into *or*, it is an active, as amo, amor if it cannot, it is called a Neuter, as sedeo.

D Which is the second forme or kind?

M The second is, when the verb endeth in *or*, and if it may be changed into *o*, it is a Passive, as amo, amor, otherwise it is called a Deponent, as loquor.

Passives and Deponents want Pretertenses.

C A P. 2.

Of the first Conjugation in *bo*.

D The declining of a verbe according to Tenses, and persons how is it called?

M A Conjugation.

D How many kindes of Conjugations are there?

M Two: one in *bo*, another in *am*.

D What is a Conjugation in *bo*.

M whose first future-tense not past, doth end in *bo* or *bor*: and it is formed of the second person singular of the first present-tense, by turning *s* or *ris* into *bo* or *bor*, as amas, amaris: amabo, Amabor, Fles, Fleris: Flebo, Flebor.

D How many Conjugations are there in *bo*?

M Two: the first whose second person singular, of the first present-tense doth end in *as*, being

an Active or in *aris* being a Passive.

D Give an example of the first forme?

M Amo, I love, amas, amat: amamus amatis, amant.

Amem, I may love, ames, amet: amemus ametis, ament.

Amarem, I might or could love, amares, amaret: amaremus, amaretis, amarent.

Amabam, I did love, amabas, amabat: amabamus, amabatis, amabant.

Amabo, I shall or will love, amabis, amabit: amabimus, amabitis, amabunt.

Ama or amato, Love thou, amato: amate or amatote, amanto.

Amavi, I have loved, amavisti amavit: amavimus, amavistis, amaverunt or amavere.

Amaverim, I might or should have loved, amaveris, amaverit: amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint.

Amaveram, I had loved, amaveras, amaverat: amaveramus, amaveratis, amaverant.

Amavissem, I might or should have had loved, amavisles, amavislet: amavissemus, amavissetis, amaviscent.

Amavero, I may or can love hereafter, amaveris, amaverit: amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint.

Amare to love, amavisse to have or had loved:

Amandi, of loving, amando, in loving, amandum, to be loved.

Ama-

Amatu, to be beloved amatum, to love.

D Give an example of the second forme?

M Amor, I am loved, amaris or amare, amatur: amamur, amamini, amantur.

Amer, I may or can be loved, ameris or amere, ametur: amemur, amemini, amentur.

Amarer, I should or would be loved, amareris, or amarere, amaretur: amaremur, amaremini amarentur.

Amabar, I was loved, amabaris or amabare, amabatur: amabamur, amabamini, amabantur.

Amabor, I shall or will be loved, amaberis or amabere, amabitur: amabimur, amabimini amabuntur.

Amare, or amator, be thou loved, amator: amamini, amantor.

C A P. 3.

Of the second Conjugation in Bo.

D What is the second Conjugation?

M **W** whose second person singular of the first present time endeth in *es*, or *eris* with *e* long.

D Give an example of the first forme.

M Fleo, I weep, fles, flet: Flemus, fletis, flent.

Fleam, I may or can weep, fleas, fleat: fleamus, fleatis, fleant.

Fle-

Flebam, I wept or did weepe, flebas, flebat: flebamus, flebatis, flebant.

Flerem, I might or should weepe, fleres, fleret: fleremus, fleretis, flerent.

Flebo, I shal or will weep, flebis, flebit: flebimus, flebitis, flebunt.

Fle or fletu, weep thou, fletu: flete or fletote, fletu.

Flevi, I have wept, flevisi, flevit: flevimus, flevistis, fleverunt or flevere.

Fleverim, I might or could have wept, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus fleveritis, fleverint.

Fleveram, I had wept, fleveras, fleverat: fleveramus, fleveratis, fleverant.

Flevissem, I might or should have had wept, flevisses, flevisset: flevissemus, flevissetis, flevisset.

Flevero, I may or shall weepe hereafter, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus, fleveritis, fleverint.

Flere, to weep, flevisse, to have or had wept.

Flendi, of weeping, flendo, flendum.

Fletu, fletum.

D Give an example of the second forme?

M Fleor, I am be-wayled, fleris or flert, fletur: flemur, flemini, flentur.

Fleat, I may or can be be-wayled, flearis or fleare, fletur: fleamur, fleamini, fleantur.

Flebar, I was be-wailed, flebaris or flebare flebatur: flebamur, flebamini, flebantur.

Flerer, I should or would be be-wailed, flereris

ris or flerere, fleretur: fleremur, fleremini, flerentur.

Flebor, I shall or will be be-wayled, fleberis or flebere, flebitur: flebimur, flebimini, flebuntur.

Flere or fletor, be thou be-wayled, fletor: fletimini, flentor.

Fleri, to be be-wayled.

C A P. 4.

Of the first Conjugation in am,

D *W*hat is a Conjugation in am?

M Whose first Future-tense not past endeth in am or in ar, and it is formed of the first person singular of the first present-tense, This bowell o, or this sillable ar, beeing chaunged into am or ar, as Peto, petam, audio, audiam: petor, petar, audior, audiar.

D How many Conjugations are there in am?

M Two: the first whose second person singular of the first present-tense, doth end in is or in eris short: as petis, petëris.

D Give an example of the first forme.

M Peto, I desire, petis, petit: petimus, petitis, petunt.

Petam, I may or can desire, petas, petat: petamus, petatis, petant.

Petebam, I did desire, petebas, petebat: petebamus, petebatis, petebant.

Pete-

Peterem, I might or should desire, peteres, peteret: peteremus, peteretis, peterent.

Petam, I shall or will desire, petes, petet: petemus, petetis, petent.

Pete or petito desire thou, petito: petite or petitote, petunto.

Petivi, I have desired, petivisti, petivit: petivimus, petivistis, petiverunt or petiuere.

Petiverim, I might or should have desired, petiveris, petiverit: petiverimus, petiveritis, petiverint.

Petiveram, I had desired, petiveras, petiverat: petiveramus, petiveratis, petiverant.

Petivissem, I might or should have had desired, petivisses, petivisset: petivissemus, petivissetis, petivissent.

Petivero, I shall or will desire, petiveris, petiverit: petiverimus, petiveritis, petiverint.

Petere, to desire: Petivisse, to have or had desired
Petendi, of desiring, petendo, petendum.

Petitu, to be desired, petitum.

D Give an example of the second forme?

M Peto, I am desired, peteris or petere, petitur: petimur, petimini, petuntur.

Petar, I may or can be desired, petaris or petare, petatur: petamur, petamini, petantur.

Petebam, I was desired, petebaris, or petebare, petebatur: petebamur, petebamini, petebantur.

Peterer, I should or would be desired, petereris

ris or peterere, peteretur: peteremur, peteremini, peterentur.

Petar, I shall or will be desired, peteris or petere, petetur: petemur, petemini, petentur.

Peti for Peteri, which *Analogy* is observed in the rest of this Conjugation.

C A P. 5.

Of the irregularity of Edo, Sum, Volo, Fero.

D How many *Anomalies* chiefly are there of this Conjugation?

M Four, Edo, Sum, Volo, Fero.

D How is Edo Conjugated.

M Edo I eat, es est: edimus, editis, edunt. In like manner, Edam, ederem edebam, or essam.

Es or ede, eate thou, edite or este.

Edi, ederim, ederam: edissem, edero, esse, edisse

Edendi, Edendo, edendum: Esu esum or estusum, and Comedo (in like manner as Servius sayth) and also the Passive forme is fully declined.

D Conjugat Sum?

M Sum I am, es, est: sumus, estis, sunt.

Sim I may or can be, sis, sit: simus, sitis, sint.

Eram

Eram I was, eras, erat: eramus, eratis, erant, whereof ens a Participle cometh, but the compounds thereof are most usuall.

Essem, I might or could be, esses, esset: essemus, essetis, essent. For the same, we say Forem, fores, foret, forent.

Ero, I shall or will be, eris, erit: erimus, eritis, erunt.

Es or esto be thou, esto: este or estote sunt, Site, is used for este of some old writers.

Fui I have beene, fuisti, fuit: fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt or fuere, of the old verbe fue.

Fuerim, I should or would have been, fueris, fuerit: fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Fueram I had beene, fueras, fuerat: fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Fuissem, I should or would have had bene, fuisses, fuisset: fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Fuero, I shall or will be hereafter, fueris, fuerit: fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Esse, to be, fuisse, to have or had beene, and of forem: fore.

In like maner affore, confore, Defore, Profore, whereof is the Future-tense.

D Conjugate Volo.

M Volo, I will, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt. The Contractes heereof, Sis, capis, sultis for si vis, cape si vis, si vultis.

Velim, I may or can will, Velis, velit: velimus, velitis, velint.

Vole-

Volebam, I did will, volebas volebat: Volebamus, volebatis, volebant.

Vellem, I might or should will, velles, vellet: vellemus, velletis, vellent.

Volam, I shall will, voles, volet: volemus, voletis, volent.

Volui, I have willed, voluisti, voluit: voluimus, voluistis, voluerunt or voluere.

Voluerim, I would or should have willed, volueris, voluerit: voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint.

Volueram, I had willed, volueras, voluerat: volueramus, volueratis, voluerant.

Voluissem, I might or should have had wil, voluisses, voluisset: voluissemus, voluissetis, voluissent.

Voluero, I shall will hereafter, volueris, voluerit: voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint.

Velle, to will, voluisse, to have willed.

D Give me those that followe the *Analogy* of this Verbe.

M Malo, Nolo.

D Conjugat Malo.

M Malo, I do rather, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Malim, I may or can rather, malis, malit: malimus, malitis, malint.

Malebam, I did rather, malebas, malebat: malebamus, malebatis, malebant.

Mallem,

Mallem, I might or shoulde rather, malles, mallet: mallemus, malletis, mallent.

Malam, I will rather, males, malet: malemus, maletis, malent.

Malui, I haue rather, maluisti, maluit: maluimus, maluistis, maluerunt or maluere.

Maluerim, I might or shoulde have rather, malueris, maluerit: maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.

Malueram, I had rather, malueras, maluerat: malueramus, malueratis, maluerant.

Maluissem, I might or shoulde have had rather, maluisses, maluisset: maluissemus, maluissetis, maluissent.

Maluero, I shall or will rather, malueris, maluerit: maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.

Malle: maluisse, To have or had rather.

D Conjugat Nolo.

M Nolo, I will not, non-vis, non-vult: nolumus, non-vultis, nolunt.

Nolim, I might or coulde nill, nolis, nolit: nolumus, nolitis, nolint.

Nolebam, I woulde nat, nolebas, nolebar: nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.

Nollem, I might or shoulde nill, nolles, nollet: nollemus, nolletis, nollent.

Nolam, I shall be unwilling, noles, nolet: nolemus, noletis, nolent.

Noli or nolito, nill thou: nolite or nolito.

Nolui, I have been unwilling, noluiſti, noluit:

luit: noluiſmus, noluiſtis, noluerūt or noluerere.

Noluerim, I might or shoulde have beene unwilling, nolueris, noluerit: noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.

Nolueram, I had beene un-willing, nolueras, noluerat: nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.

Noluissem, I might or shoulde have had beene un-willing, noluiſſes, noluiſſet: noluiſſemus, noluiſſetis, noluiſſent.

Noluoero, I shall or will be un-willing, nolueris, noluerit: noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.

Nolle, to be un-willing, noluisse, to have or had been un-willing.

D Conjugate Fero.

M Fero, I beare or suffer, fers, fert: ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Feram, I may or can beare, feras, ferat: feramus feratis, ferant.

Ferebam, I did beare, ferebas, ferebat: ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.

Ferrem, I might or shoulde beare, ferres, ferret: ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.

Feram, I shall or will beare, feres, feret: feremus, feretis, ferent.

Fer or ferto, beare thou, ferto: ferte, ferunto.

Tuli, I have bozne, tulisti, tulit: tulimus, tulisti, tulerunt or tulere.

Tulerim, I might or shoulde have bozne, tuleris

ris,tulerit;tulerimus,tuleritis,tulerint.

Tuleram,I had boꝛne,tuleras,tulerat:Tuleramus,tuleratis,tulerant.

Tulifsem,I would oꝛ shoulde have had boꝛne,tuliffes,tuliffet:Tulifsemus,tuliffetis,tuliffent.

Tulero,I shall oꝛ will beare,tuleris,tulerit:Tulerimus,tuleritis,tulerint.

Ferre,to beare,tuliffe,to have oꝛ had boꝛne.

Ferendi,ferendo,ferendum.

Latu,to be boꝛne,latum.

D Conjugat Feror.

Feror,I am boꝛne,ferris oꝛ ferre,fertur:ferimur,ferimini,feruntur.

Ferar,I may oꝛ can be boꝛn,feraris oꝛ ferare,feratur:feramur,feramini,ferantur.

Ferebar,I was boꝛne,ferebaris oꝛ ferebare,ferebatur:ferebamur,ferebamini,ferebantur

Ferrer,I should oꝛ would be boꝛne,ferreris,oꝛ ferrere,ferretur:ferremur,ferremini,ferrentur.

Ferar,I shall oꝛ will be boꝛne,fereris oꝛ ferere,feretur:feremur,feremini,ferentur.

Ferre oꝛ fertor,be thou boꝛne,fertor:ferimini,feruntor.

Ferri,to be boꝛne.

C A P. 6.

Of the second Conjugation in am.

D What

D **W**hat is the second Conjugation in am.
M **W**hose second person singular of the first Present-tense finit, endeth in *is* oꝛ *iris*, with *long*.

D Give an example of the first forme.

M Audio,I heare, audis, audit: audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Audiam,I may oꝛ can heare, audias, audiat: audiamus, audiatis, audiant.

Audiebam,I did heare, audiebas, audiebat: audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant.

Audirem,I should oꝛ would heare, audires, audiret: audiremus, audiretis, audirent.

Audiam,I shall oꝛ will heare, audies, audiet: audiemus, audietis, audient.

Audi oꝛ audito, heare thou, audito: audire, oꝛ auditote, audiunto.

Audivi, I have heard, audivisti, audivit: audivimus, audivistis, audiverunt oꝛ audivere.

Audiverim, I should oꝛ would have heard, audiveris, audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint.

Audiveram, I had heard, audiveras, audiverat: audiveramus, audiveratis, audiverant.

Audivissem, I should oꝛ would have had heard, audivisses, audivisset: audivissemus, audivissetis, audivissent.

Audivero, I shall oꝛ will heare, audiveris, audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint.

Audire, to heare, audivisse, to have or has heard.

Audiendi, of hearing, audiendo, audiendum
Auditu, to be heard, auditum.

D Give me an example of the second forme?

M Audior I am heard, audiris or audire,
auditur: audimur, audimini, audiuntur.

Audiar, I maye or can bee heard, audiaris or
audiare, audiatur: audiamur, audiamini, audi-
antur.

Audiebar, I was heard, audiebaris or audi-
ebare, audiebatur: audiebamur, audiebamini
audiebantur.

Audirer, I might or should be heard, audire-
ris or audirere, audiretur: audiremur, audire-
mini, audirentur.

Audiar, I shall or will be heard, audieris or
audiere, audietur: audiemur, audiemini, au-
dientur.

Audire or auditor, bee thou heard, auditor:
audimini, audiuntor.

Audiri, to be heard.

C A P. 7.

Of an Adverbe.

D You have shewed me wordes of num-
ber, now shewe me wordes without
number?

M A worde without number, is that which
signi-

signifieth no number.

D How many kindes are there of them?

M Two: an Adverbe and a Conjunction.

D What is an Adverbe?

M An Adverbe is a worde without number,
which is joyned to an other word, as valde con-
stans, differit acutè, benè manè.

Therefore an Adverbe is as it were an ad-
jective, of Nounes, Verbes, & Adverbes them-
selues.

There are very fewe native Adverbes. Vix,
Cras, Heri, ita, non.

In like manner those which are called Inter-
jections, as Hei, heu, heus, ô, vā, pro, and espe-
cially those Prepositions, which are insepara-
ble from the word whereunto they be joyned, as
di, dis, re, se, am, Con, and these Prepositions
which are separable, as ad, apud, penes and the
rest.

Præ and Per, beeing compounded, increase the
signification of the wordes unto which they are
joyned: as Perdoctus, prædives.

Many Adverbes come of Nounes not diffe-
ring from the nounes, as are these nominatives.
Vtrum, multum, minimum, Potissimum, as
these Ablatives, initio, vespere, quo, qua, neces-
sario, modo, and o being doubtful, sero, sedulo,
mutuo, cito, crebro.

Secondly, Adverbes are made of the Abl-
ative case, which being divers, they adverbs are

made diversely.

There bee manye ending in *im*, of the ablative of Substantives, as of Summa, summam.

Some end in *ius*, as of fundo funditus. But there are very many, comming of the ablative of Adjectives, ending in *ior*, *o*, being changed into *e*, as of Docto, doctissime, doctē doctissime.

But we say, benē, malē, ritē.

Sometimes *o* is changed into *ius* as divino, divinitus, or into *iter*, as firmo, firmiter. If the Ablative endeth in *i*, the adverb is made by putting to *ter* as of acri acriter; forti, fortiter.

Adverbs comming of comparatives, ende in *us*, as of doctiori, doctius, of fortiori, fortius.

Adjectives ending in *us* change into *ter*, as of Amans, diligens, amanter, diligenter.

Also Adverbs of number, except semel, are made of nouns, as bis, for duis, ter, quater, quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, novies, decies, undecies, duodecies, tredecies, quaterdecies, quindecies, sexies-decies and sexdecies, decies-septies.

And furthermore Vicies, Tricies, quadrages, quinquages, sexages, septuages, octogies, nonages: so centies, ducenties, trecenties, quadringenties, quingenties, sexcenties, septingenties, octingenties, nongenties, millies

lies, so quoties, aliquoties, toties.

Also those which end in *am*, as bifariam, trifariam, quadrifariam, multifariam, omnifariam, aliquotfariam, pridie, postridie, perendie, nudius tertius, nudius quartus: and such like, and are compounded of die tertio, quarto, that is to say, it is the third daye, the fourth daye, and they are alwayes sayde of that which is past, as Nudius-tertius dedi ad te epistolam.

C A P. 8.

Of a Conjunction.

The last part of *Etymology* remaineth in a Conjunction of the which lastly, I ask you what you thinke?

M A Conjunction is a worde without number, by the which the partes of a manifolde speeche are joyned togeather, it is eyther *Enuntiative* or *Ratiocinative*.

D What is a conjunction *Enuntiative*?

M By the which the parts of a speech are joyned togeather.

They are partly congregatives, partly Segregatives.

A Conjunction Congregative is that by the which the partes are joyned together, as if they were together true: And it is eyther a Copulative, or a Connective.

A Copulative is by the which the partes are absolutely

absolutely coupled together, as, ac, etiam, item, nec, quoque, que, and their Compoundes, atq; itemque, neque.

A connerive, is that by which the partes following are knit by the condition of that going before, as si, sin, ni nisi.

A Segregative is, by which the parts of speech are dissevered, as if they were not together true.

And it is either a Discretive or a disjunctive.

A Discretive by which the partes by reason only are dissevered, as Autem, at, et si, extraquam: interea, interim, vt, verò, verum, nunc, tamen, et si, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis, praterquam.

A Disjunctive by which the partes, are so severed, as if one only could be true, as, aut, an, vel, siue, secus.

A ratiocinative, by which one part of the reason is as it were affirmed of the other part.

It is called a Causall, or a Rationall.

A Causall, by which, the cause of a thing going before is given, as enim, enimvero, etenim, siquidem, quoniam, quia, quod, propterea, quod, nam, namque.

A Rationall, by which that following is concluded of that before, as Ergo, ita, itaque, igitur, ideo, quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca.

The



The third Booke.

C A P. I.

Of the agreement of Nounes.

DE *Tymology* is declared with the partes thereof: nowe *Sintaxe* is to bee taught? *What is Syntaxe?*

M Sintaxe is the seconde part of *Grammar*, which sheweth the construction of wordes, and it consisteth in Concorde of one worde with another, or in government of wordes.

D What is a Concorde?

M when the wordes do agree in common properties, which first of all is of wordes of number: as of a Noun with a Noun, and a Verbe with a Noun: where note that many singular numbers are taken for a Plurall.

The Concorde of a Noun with a Noun, is in number, Gender, and case: as *Gravi teste privatus sum, amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo clarissimo viro.*

Here are thre Substantives, *Teste, Patre, viro*, agreeing amongst themselves, in number, gender,

gender, and case: and likewise agreeing with their adjectives, Gravi, tuo, clarissimo in number, Gender, Case. Amoris, summi, mei, do also agree amongst themselves.

D What *Anomaly* is there of number?

M Either in Substantives as Proclus & Euristhenes reges: Celtebri, novus miles, or Adjectives, as rex & regina beati.

D What *Anomaly* is there of Gender?

M It is either of one Gender unlike to another, as Garumna flumine: animal quem vocamus hominem: Or of many Genders unlike to one: where the masculine and the feminine Gender of things that have life, do agree unto the masculine gender, as Pater & Mater mortui. But the diverse Genders of those things which have no life, doe agree with the Neuter Gender, as Pulchritudo, constantia & ordo servanda sunt. The *anomaly* of Gender, and also of number is more seldome, as maxima pars vulnerati. The *anomaly* of case is most rare as Maeste vir virtute esto: Maeste for Maestus.

C A P. 2.

Of the Concord of a Verbe.

M How is the Concorde of a Verbe with a Noun.

M It is in number and person, ego, and nos are

are of the first person: tu and vos of the seconde person.

The Dominative Cases of all other Nounes are counted of the third person.

Hereupon the Dominative of a Noun is called the supposit, and a Verb the Apposit, as ego amo, nos amamus, tu amas, vos amatis, Tullius amat, tullij amant.

The *anomaly* of number is here lesse usual as: Capere quisque.

The *anomaly* of persons is most continually in use. Nounes of the first, second, and third person, joyned together, agree with a verbe of the first, as neque ego neque tu fecimus. Also Nounes of the seconde or thirde person joyned together, doe agree with a verbe of the seconde person, as tu & pater periclitamini.

C A P. 3.

Of the agreement of wordes without number.

Hitherto we have heard the concozde of wordes of number.

The agreement of wordes without number, how manifold is it?

M Two folow: of an Adverbe, and of a Conjunction.

An Adverbe is sometime used for a Noun Relative,

Relative, as digna res est, vbi nervos intendas tuos, that it is to say, In qua. In like manner, Ille, ipse, vnde, causa est cur: that is: quamobrem: multa signa dederat quamobrem responsurus non videretur.

Certain Adverbs of Comparison and number, have a peculiar agreement.

Quam, agreeth to every degree, as Quam sunt morosi qui amant: perquam puerile.

And it either followeth one Comparative, or it is put betwixt two, as Tullius disertior quam Atticus: serius quam crudelius factum: with a superlative, as habere quam laxissimas habenas amicitiae.

Vt is also joynd to the superlative, as vt gravissime diligentissimeque potui.

Tam, sometimes is of the same force, vituperanda est rei tam maxime necessaria incuria.

Longè and multo agree to comparatives, and superlatives, Longè melior, principi longe omnium gravissimo. Multo commodiora: Conspectus vester multo jucundissimus.

Adverbs signifying number agree to nouns Distributives, as bis, bina, septenos octies solis anfractus.

C A P. 4.

Of the agreement of a Conjunction.

D The

D The agreeing of Conjunctions wherein is it seene?

M In the order of going before, or of following, or of both.

Of Copulative conjunctions these go before, Atq; , ac, et, sed, sedetiam, verum, verumetiam, nedum, nec, neq; , tum, quin, quinetiam. Tali genere atq; animo. Parce ac duriter, Explosum & ejectum, and so in the rest.

This conjunction, &, from twenty to an hundred, setteth in the former place the lesser number of nouns of number, as abhinc duos & viginti annos est mortuus.

So doth it in Adverbs, as Proprium Catonis quater & quadragies causam dixisse.

Quoq; and que are onely set after, as Me scilicet maxime, proxime illum quoq;, fefellissent, Balbutire desinant, aperteq; audeant dicere.

These are common, etiam, item, itemq; , insuper, praeterea, vel.

Of Connexives, si, ni, nisi, are common.

Sin, is onely set before, but all besides agree with all Finite-tenses or times. Si perficiunt optime, Sin minus, Ni exeunt. Nisi ego insanio.

Furthermoze, there is agreement betwixt this Conjunction and this Adverb Fortè, as si fortè, Nisi fortè.

Of Discretives these onely are set before, ast, at,

at, imo, sed, quòd, extraquā, præterquā, quamvis quanquam. Tu crebras à nobis literas expecta, ast plures etiam mittito: nullum à vobis præmium postulo, præterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam &c.

Quanquam and quamvis agree to all finite-tenses, quanquam abest à culpa, suspicione tamen non caret: quamvis ille scilicet sit, tamen, &c.

These are set after: tantum, autem, interea, interim, vero. Nil autem amabilius officijs. Tum interea nullum vestigium pecuniae inuenietis, cum interim Scylla cum iisdem ipsis Ego vero Servi vellem.

These are common, alioqui, alioquin, vt, licet, tamen, porro.

Vt and licet agree onely to the second finite tenses. Vt illud non cogitares, tamen, &c.

All Disjunctives are onely set before, as Aut bibe aut abi, except ve, bis terve literas miserat.

An is sometimes a Disjunctive, but an Interrogative. Erravit an potius insanivit Apropius?

Of Causalls onely, Etenim, nam, namq; are set before. Enim is onely set after.

These are common, Enimvero, vt, vti, siquidem, ne.

Of Rationalls these onely are set before, Sic, quasobres, quamobré, quapropter, quocirca.

These

These are common, Ergo, ita, itaq; Igitur is seldome set before: Igitur initio reges diversi pars ingenium, alij corpus exercebant.



The fourth Booke.

CAP. I.

Of the government of Nounes Substantives.

D Y Du have shewed the concord of words: teach me now the government by the same way of teaching?

M Governement of wordes, is when one worde governeth an other with a certaine ende of varyng, which first of all shall be shewed in wordes of number, then after in Adverbs: and in wordes of number, the government of nounes both Substantives and Adjectives shall be first declared.

D How manyfolde is the government of a noune Substantive?

M Two folde. First: The substantive signifying the thing adjoynd which is called an adjunct, governeth the Genitive case of the Substantive, signifying the thing unto which it is joynd called a subject, as Caro dic

cit tanquam in Platonis Politia, non tanquam in Romuli sacre sententiâ: here Plato is the subject to which Politia is joyned being an adjunct. These Genitives, mei, tui, sui, nostrum, nostri, vestrum, vestri, are used as subjectes: as Ratio mei, nostri; defensor, tui.

A Gerund in *di*, is used as it were a Genitive of the subject. Pueris non omnem licentiam ludendi damus.

D Which is the seconde government of a Substantive?

M A substantive of the subject or whole, serveth to the Genitive case, or Ablative of the adjunct, or part with an Adjective of praise or dispraise: Accipies hospitem non multi cibi, sed multi ioci: virgo sparso ore, adunco naso.

Opus a substantive declined in one case, onely governeth an Ablative case, Autoritate tua nobis opus est, consilio & gratia.

C A P. 2.

Of the government of Adjectives.

D The Government of an Adjective how manifold is it?

M Divers: but it is seene almost in quantitie or qualitie. In quantitie of degree, partition and plentie.

The comparative degree governeth an Ablative case, Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.

aurum.

The Superlative degree governeth a Genitive case Plurall: Eloquentium juris peritissimus Crassus: juris peritorum eloquentissimus Scauola.

A noune Adjective partative, governeth a genitive case, Quis est omnium his moribus.

An adjective of plenty or scarcenesse governeth a Genitive or Ablative case, Plenus bonorum & bonis.

D The government of qualitie in which both it consist?

M In affinity, profit and desire.

An adjective of affinity, or the contrary, governeth a Genitive or Dative case, as Affinis suspicionis, & suspicioni.

An adjective of profit and the contrary governeth a Dative, as alicui commodum, incommodum.

An adjective of desire governeth a genitive, as amantissimus utriusque nostrum: laudis cupidus: studiosus doctrinarum.

Certaine adjectives governe the first Supine, as Optimum factu.

C A P. 3.

Of the government of a Verbe

Active.

D

D Hitherto.

D Hethero the government of a noume is declared: which is the government of a Verbe?

M It is first of a finit and personall verb, by which sometime a noume, other sometime a verb is governed.

D How manifold is it?

M Two folde: first of second: of the first government there is one only rule.

A Verbe active governeth an accusative after him, as Fortem virum tibi commendo.

A verb Passive governeth an Ablative case: as fortes creantur fortibus: but this government is seldom without a Preposition. The Dative is sometimes vsed for the Ablative: as senatui non probatur.

Neuters and Deponents of them selues governe no case, as sedeo, loquor: notwithstanding they follow the government of the Active: as Hæc cū loqueris nos Varrones stupemus: currere cursum. Vtor, vescor, fungor, fruor, governe an Ablative, as utor consilio tuo, fungor officio &c. Potior governeth an Ablative or Genitive, as potior voto, potiri rerum.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, & memini, governe an Accusative or a genitive case, as Obliviscor lectionem or lectionis, reminiscor historiam or historię &c.

CAP. 4.

Of the government of a Verbe.

D VVhat is the seconde government of a Verbe?

M It is when an other case besides that first case is governed, and truly it is eyther simple or diuers. Simple, as the Dative, the accusative, the Ablative.

A Verbe by the force of acquisition governeth a Dative: as Sui sibi hunc jugulo gladio.

But many Verbes governe the same case, by a certaine germane nature not neare affinitie.

First Verbes of comparison: as, se illis fere æquarunt.

Secondly, of giving or taking away: as Quæ victores civitatibus Siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt.

Thirdly, of commaunding, serbing, declaring, promising, as cupiditatibus quibus ceteri seruiunt imperare.

Fourthly, of resisting and the contrary, as Repugnare & resistere cupiditati. Cujus ego industriæ gloriæque faveo.

Fifthly, those verbes also have this government of the Dative, which sometime are taken impersonally, as Nihil ei resistebat quod ipsis

perat. Peccare licet nemini, Dolet mihi.

C A P. 5.

Of the government of Verbes of asking.

Verbes of asking, governe two Accusative Cases: as Illud te oro. &c.

In like manner, Moneo, consulo, cælo, doceo. Qui nos nihil cælat, Quid te asine literas doceam?

C A P. 6.

Of the government of Verbes of plenty and price.

A Verbe of plenty and price, governeth an ablative case: of plenty, as saturire se sanguine: or the contrary, as spoliavit me bonis omnibus: Of price, as Mercari magno prætio.

Certaine Nounes are governed in the Genitive case, as Tanti, quanti, magni, pluris, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, æqui, boni, flocci, Nihili, nauci, pili, asfis, teruntij: depactus est tantidem, quanti fidem suam fecit: nihil tanti fuit.

C A P.

C A P. 7.

Of the government of a Verbe Iudicial, and a Verbe Substantive.

A Verbe iudiciall governeth a Genitive or ablative case: as verbes of accusing and quitting: as Eam, tanquam capitis accusat. Absolvere improbitatis: crimine liberare: capitis arcessere.

A Verbe substantive, or a verbe which obtayneth his force, governeth after him a Nominative taken for the same, as Tullius est Romanus: Beatissimi vivimus: but if the case following signifyeth possession, it shall bee put in the Genitive case. Erit igitur humanitatis vestræ.

But these possessives, Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum are put for their Genitives, mei, tui, sui, Non enim est meum contra aliquem dicere.

If the same verbe be used for habeo, it governeth a Dative. Sunt mihi his septem præstanti corpore nymphæ: but being used for asferre it doubleth the Dative, as Sempiternæ laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus, opto.

C A P. 8.

Of the government of a Verbe of deliberation and motion.

Understand how a Noun is governed of a Verb. How is a verb governed of a Verbe?

M It is in Verbes of deliberation and motion: a verb of deliberating governeth alwayes an infinitive, as *audeo, habeo, incipio, opto, soleo, possum, propero, aggredior, molior, conor, piget, pœnitet*: as *obliviscor vigilare. Hoc me memini dicere.*

A Verbe of moving to a place governeth the second supine. *Admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum.*

A Verbe of moving from a place, doth sometimes governe the first supine: as *obsonatu redeo: cubitu resurgo.*

CAP. 9

Of the government of a Verbe infinitive, and Impersonall.

Now it is time to speak of the government of a Verbe Infinitive, and Impersonall.

M A verb Infinitive governeth an accusative case before him: as *meū natū rumor est amare.*

But after it, it governeth the case which the finite Verbe will governe, as *Quapropter te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est.*

The last both Gerund and Supine being taken for the most part Impersonally, doe govern also the case of their finite Verbe, as *aliqua consilia reperiendum est*; but thou shalt speak that

ra.

rather by a gerund, except in Verbes Neuters & Deponents, *aliqua consilia reperienda sunt.*

The second Supine is very often used. *Huic quoque rei subventum est.* But it obtayneth only an active government to a verb of moving to a place. *Cur te is perditum. Missa est ancilla illico obstetricem accersitum.* Neither is it lawful at any time to say, *Missum est ancillam.*

The government of Impersonals is proper to some only: refert and interest, signifying profite or duty, govern a Genitive case, as *Illorum retulisse videretur: reipub interesse putavit.*

Except these seven Genitives, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, nostrum, vestrum*: for which these possessives are used, as refert and interest *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*: Refert also and Interest admit those Genitives of price and estimation, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi.*

In the rest they have often, *multum, plus, plurimum, magis, minus, parvum, paululum, pauxillum, aliquid, nihil.*

Five Impersonals *miseret or miserescit, or miseretur, tædet, piget, pœnitet, pudet*: govern an accusative of the thing, with a Genitive of the sufferer, as *Me non solum piget stultitiæ meæ sed etiam pudet: omnes nostrimet nos pœnitet.*

CAP. 10

Of the government of Adverbs.

Hitherto was the government of words of number declared: Shew hence forwarde the government of adverbs?

M Derivatives govern such cases, as do their Primatives: Nihilominus, Omnium elegantissime, Naturæ convenienter & cōgruenter.

Adverbs of place governe a Genitive case, Ybi terrarum esles: longe gentium.

These adverbs of time, as pridie, id est, precedente die: postridie, id est, postero die, haue a threefould construction: pridie ejus diei: postridie ejus diei: here is a Genitive: Pridie nonas: here is an accusative: Pridie quam excessit è vita, is the third kinde of construction.

These adverbs of quantity, parum, satis, governe a genitive: as Parum malæ rei: satis jam verborum est.

Inlike maner do tantum, quantum, multum: en. ecce and o, govern a Nominative or an accusative: as en hic ille est: en lectū: en tegulas: ecce autem Antonius: ecce miserum hominem: o consuetudo peccandi, o præclarum custodem ovium.

Hei is either without case: or it governeth a dative or a vocative: as hei vereor: hei mihi: hei noster, laudo.

Heu governeth a Dative, an accusative, or a Vocative: as Heu misero mihi: heu fuge nate, dea: heu me infelicem.

Heus governeth a Vocative, as heus Syre.

Væ

Væ governeth a Dative: as Væ capiti tuo.

Proh governeth an accusative or Vocative: as proh deum atque hominum fidem: proh sancte Iupiter.

Those Adverbs which are called Prepositions, have a native signification of place, but they serbe often to times, persons, and things.

Of these some governe one case onely, some two: they which govern one, govern an Accusative or an Ablative.

Prepositions governing an Accusative case are thirty and one, Intra, extra, as Intra decem annos: extra ostiū. Apud, penes, as apud me: Penes scenam exercitatus. Secus, secundū, as Nascitur secus fluvios: Proximè & secundum Deos homines hominibus maximè vtilis. Iuxta prope, as Iuxta te sū: propè montes, Ante, post, pone, as Ante oculos: post tergū: pone castra. Cis, citra, præter, vltra, trans, as Cis Euphratem: Citra Rhenum: Præter ripam: vltra modum: trans ripam. Inter, as Inter manus,

Erga, contra, as Erga te: contra veritatem.

Ad, vsq; , versus, aduersus, as Ad focum: usque Roman.

Versus is alwayes set after: Aduersus thereof compounded is set before: as portum versus: aduersus Deos.

Ob, per, propter, as Ob oculos: per totam cavcam ire: propter tuum in me amorem.

Infra, supra, as Infra Saturnum: supra lunā. Circa,

Circa, circum, circiter : as circa capuam : circum axem cæli: loca hæc circiter.

Prepositions which governe an Ablative case are fourteene. Præ, pro, coram, palam, tenus : as præ lachrymis : pro omnibus : coram genere meo: palam populo.

Tenus is alwayes set after: as tauro tenus.

De, ex, e, ab, abs, absque and a. De, ex, ab, and absque are set before all letters : E and A, before Consonants onely. as De maiestate : ex ære: e saxo: ab animo: abs quovis homine, absque te, a dicendo.

Abs is set before onely r and q : as abs quivis homine: abij abs te.

Cum, sine, as Cum exercitu: sine spe.

These Prepositions following governe an Accusative or an Ablative. An accusative with a Verb of moving: an ablative with a verb of rest.

In with an accusative, as In vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam ingressus.

But here the use is divers: as Ponere in oppido: ponere in possessionem.

In with an ablative, as In ære alieno multo esse.

Sub with an accusative, as Sub scalas se conijcere.

Sub with an Ablative, as homines sub terra habitantes.

Super & subter: as Super terræ tumulum: hæc subter re: subter densa testitudine: subter præcordia.

cordia.

Procul: as procul muros: patria procul.

Clam: as clam patrem : clam js, whereupon cometh clanculum.

Verbes beeing compounded with Prepositions doe often keepe the case of the preposition, wherewith they be compounded, as te adeunt.

CAP. II.

Of the defecte of Præpositions.

D Oth there remaine nothing of the government of Prepositions?

M Truly oftentimes the preposition is wanting: whereupon also the government is called absolute: as in nounes of cause and of measure, and proper names of Townes.

A noune of cause is put in the ablative case: as Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est: gloria clarus: autoritate gravis.

In like maner a noune of Instrument and of the maner of doing.

The speciall name of measure is oftentimes put in the accusative: sometimes also in the ablative: as longū sesquipedem: latum pede: muris ducentos pedes altis, quinquagenos latis.

The space of Time which is understood by quampridem, as a special name of measure, is put in the accusative: as ab hinc annos prope viginti,

In like manner that which is understood by *quamdiu* : as, *ubi per paucos dies commorabar*.

Notwithstanding the terme of time which is understood by *quando*, is put onely in the ablative, as *hora nona convenire cœpistis*.

The proper name of a Towne is put in the accusative, if moving to a place be signified : or in the ablative, if the moving be by a place, or from a place, as *cumas se contulisse dicitur*. *Inter Laodicia faciebam*. *Epistolas ad me Q. Servilius Tarso miserat*.

If rest bee signified the proper name of a Towne being the singular number, and of equall syllables, is put in the genitive case : or otherwise it is put in the Dative or ablative. Every one being of the plurall number, is put in the ablative: as *Cum Laodiciæ, cum synadis, cum Philomeli, cum Iconij: essem: fuisse Carthagini: Lacedemone esse presidium senectutis: audientem Cratippum idque Athenis*.

A few not proper names of Townes follow the same construction, as these accusatives, *domum, rus*: these ablatives, *domo, rure*: these genitives, *domi, belli, militiæ, humi*: and the Dative, *ruri*, as *quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæque cognita: jacere humi: ruri habitare: rure jam redieram*.

Which these cases *domi* and *domum*, these
adject-

adjectives are joyned, *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena*: as *me domo mea expulistis: nonne mavis sine periculo domi tuæ esse, quam cum periculo, alienæ?*

D What remaineth besides?

M The markes of points, put betwixt words, of which there are foure chiefe and principall, a *Subdistinction*, a *comma*, a *colon*, and a *period*.

A *subdistinction* is by the which, that is distinguished which may scrue by a little staye of breathing doubtfully to that going before, or following, and it is marked thus

A *Comma* is, by which with a little more staying, some sentence going before, is cut off from the perfection of that following, and it is noted thus

A *Colon* is, whereby a perfect sentence, but joyned with an other, is stayed with a lesse tyme of breath, and with the point put to the head of the letter, or els with two pointes it is thus noted :

A *period* comprehendeth an absolute sentence, where the breath is altogether stayed, the beginning whereof is noted with a great letter, and a point is set at the bottome of the letter thus. But there are peculiar markes of marveling thus ! Of asking a question thus ? A *parenthesis* is now distinguished with little strokes on both sides thus ()

I have taught thee my Scholler the rudiments

ments of Lattin Grammar, a moze full and absolute knowledge whereof, is to be drawne out of these fountaines, from whence we have deriued these little rivers. Wherefore when thou shalt plainly perceiue these, I wish thee learne the others.

And I (best beloved Maister) will doe the same with a chierefull desire.

In the meane time, for this I giue you great thanks, and will still gyue you as long as I liue.

FINIS.

